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A NEW
AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;
OR,
REMEMBRANCER
OF THE
DEPARTED HEROES & STATESMEN
OF
AMERICA.

CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY TO THOSE
WHO SIGNALIZED THEMSELVES IN EITHER CA-
PACITY, IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR WHICH
OBTAINED THE INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR
COUNTRY.

COMPILED FROM THE BEST PUBLICATIONS.

BY THOMAS J. ROGERS.

“ The deeds of long descended ancestors,
“ Are but by grace of imputation ours.”

EASTON, PENN :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY T. J. ROGERS.
1813.

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DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:



BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-fourth day of March, in the thirty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1812, Thomas J. Rogers, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit :

" A New American Biographical Dictionary ; or, Remembrancer, of the departed Heroes and Statesmen of America. Confined exclusively to those who signalized themselves in either capacity in the Revolutionary War, which obtained the Independence of their country. Compiled from the best publications. By Thomas J. Rogers.

" The deeds of long descended uncestors,

" Are but by grace of imputation."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, " An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act entitled, " An act supplementary to an act, entitled, " An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL.

Clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.

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PREFACE.

IN the following work the editor has given as complete and satisfactory a sketch, as could be obtained, of the lives and characters of those heroes and statesmen, now deceased, who acted a conspicuous part, or who signalized themselves in the great and memorable contest that gave freedom to America. The present work is intended to perpetuate as well the names as the achievements of those who fought and bled for the liberty and independence of our country, and by whose prudence, fidelity, and heroic conduct, the United States have become a great, free, and powerful nation. In all ages and in all nations, Biography has been much esteemed; for to all classes of citizens, the grave and the gay, the lettered and the unlearned, it is the most amusing and instructive kind of history. To be acquainted with the lives and characters of our most eminent and distinguished citizens, and particularly those patriots, who nobly came forward and contended for American liberty, is no doubt the wish and desire of the great portion of the American people. Hence every citizen must feel a lively interest in the Biography and memoirs of those departed worthies who contributed, in a great degree, to rescue us from a state of bondage and oppression, to that of freedom and happiness.

America has had her full proportion of genius. In every art and in every science, she can point, with pleasure, to some of her sons conspicuous among the nations of the earth; and however pleasing and instructive it might be to detail the lives of all those, the editor has noticed only such departed worthies who signalized themselves, either in the cabinet or the field; during the revolutionary war with Great Britain. Here may the youth, who wish to act a distinguished part in the cabinet, endeavor to imitate Franklin, Hancock, Adams and Henry. Here may the soldier, whose only ambition is patriotism and glory, be animated to acquire the laurels, gained by Washington, Greene, Montgomery, Gates, Knox, Wayne and Warren. And here may the seaman dwell with delight and satisfaction, on the heroic actions of Biddle, Preble, Jones, Barry, and Manly. In a word, here may the sons of America trace the lineaments of their fathers' glory, and by their example learn to imitate their deeds.

The editor has considered it unnecessary to give credit, in the body of the work, to those authors from whom he has selected. He, however, considers it his duty to mention, that he has been much indebted to Allen's, Hardie's, Elliot's, and Kingston's biographical dictionaries. The Port Folio, now published in Philadelphia, the American Museum, and, in a particular manner, to Lee's memoirs of the war in the southern department of the United States, for many, very many of the characters, who compose the present work. In a

few instances he has collected biography and anecdotes of eminent men, that have never before appeared, except in the ephemeral publications of the day.

No work of the kind has hitherto been published, and the editor has been particularly careful to select, with the strictest impartiality, a sketch of the lives and characters of those departed heroes and statesmen, without respect to country or station, who signalized themselves, in either capacity, in the revolutionary war, which obtained the independence of our country. There are many, no doubt, who highly distinguished themselves, whose names have not been mentioned, through neglect of their friends, notwithstanding repeated solicitations from the editor. However, it is presumed, that if a second edition should appear they will not be again neglected.

The editor submits the work, such as it is, to the public. If his industry and application will have a tendency to contribute towards the amusement or instruction of the rising generation, he will not regret the time and labor which he bestowed in compiling it.

Easton, May 1, 1813.

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A NEW
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ADAMS, SAMUEL, late governor of Massachusetts, eminent for his piety, and one of the most distinguished heroes of the American revolution, was descended from ancestors highly respectable, and born in Boston on the 17th of September 1722. Having received the rudiments of a liberal education at the grammar-school under the care of a Mr. Lovell, he was admitted a student of the university of Harvard in the year 1736. Here he made considerable proficiency in classical learning, logic, and in natural philosophy; but, as he was designed for the ministry, a profession to which he seems to have been much inclined, his studies were particularly directed to systematic divinity. He received the degree of A. B. in 1740, and that of A. M. in 1743.

Early distinguished by talents as a writer, his first attempts were proofs of his filial piety. By his efforts he preserved the estate of his

father, which had been attached on account of an engagement in the land bank bubble. He became a political writer during the administration of Shirley, to which he was opposed, as he thought the union of so much civil and military power in one man was dangerous. His ingenuity, wit, and profound argument are spoken of with the highest respect by those who were contemporary with him. At this early period he laid the foundation of public confidence and esteem.

Why Mr. Adams did not assume the clerical character so congenial to his views and habits does not appear; but for many years he was uncertain what line of life to pursue. He only engaged in a petty kind of trafficking; his business was small, his situation humble, and he seemed to walk in the vales and descents of life, rather than to be formed for conspicuous stations or very active scenes. The same political cast of mind then appeared, which influenced his conduct afterwards.

As we have said his employment was humble, it may be proper to mention that his first office in the town was that of tax gatherer; which the opposite party in politics often alluded to, and in their controversies would style him Samuel the *Publican*. While the British regiments were in town, the tories enjoyed a kind of triumph, and invented every mode of burlesquing the popular leaders: but where the people tax themselves the office of collector is respectable; it was at that time given to gentlemen who had seen better days, and needed some pecuniary assistance, having me-

rited the esteem and confidence of their fellow townsmen. Mr. Adams was ill qualified to fill an office which required such constant attention to pecuniary matters; and, his soul being bent on politicks, he passed more time in talking against Great Britain than in collecting the sums due to the town. He grew embarrassed in his circumstances, and was assisted, not only by private friends, but by many others who knew him only as a spirited partisan in the cause of liberty.

From this time, the whigs were determined to support him to the utmost of their power.— He had been always on their side, was firm and sagacious, one of the best writers in the newspapers, ready upon every question, but especially conversant with all matters which related to the dispute between Great Britain and the colonies.

When the stamp act was the subject of conversation, of public resentment, and succeeding tumults, Mr. Adams was one of these important characters, who appeared to oppose it in every step. He did not think it amiss to pull down the office, though he disapproved of the riotous proceedings which the same lawless men were guilty of afterwards; for every succeeding night witnessed the rage of an infatuated populace, and no man in any office whatever was safe in his habitation. If a man had any pique against his neighbor, it was only to call him a few hard names, and his property would certainly be destroyed, his house pulled down, and his life be in jeopardy. The authority of the town put an end to this savage con-

duct by calling out the militia ; and soon after the news of the repeal of the *stamp act* quieted the minds of all classes of people.

The *taxes* upon *tea, oil and colours*, were still more odious to the Americans than the *stamp act* ; especially to the inhabitants of Boston, where the board of commissioners was established. The people looked to Mr. Adams as one of the champions of liberty, who must stand forth against every claim of Great Britain, and deny the right of the parent state to lay a tax ; nor were they disappointed. He was so strenuous in his exertions to make the people sensible of their charter privileges, that he obtained the appellation of the patriot *Samuel Adams*.

Mr. Adams was a member of the general court from the town of Boston ; and as he had frequently delivered his sentiments in the public papers, and being a ready penman was often employed on committees to make reports, addresses, &c. and to vindicate the acts of the legislature. He assisted in writing most of the letters, which were sent to the secretary of state. One letter addressed to the earl of Hillsborough was entirely his. His draught was accepted by the house of representatives, and, without any alteration, sent to that nobleman, who was supposed to be most inimical to the colonies of all the king's servants ; and whose name was never mentioned in Massachusetts without reproach.

In 1765, he was elected a member of the general assembly of Massachusetts, in the place of Oxenbridge Thacher, Esq. deceased. He

was soon chosen clerk, and he gradually acquired influence in the legislature. This was an eventful time. But Mr. Adams possessed a courage which no dangers could shake. He was undismayed by the prospect, which struck terror into the hearts of many. He was a member of the legislature near ten years, and he was the soul which animated it to the most important resolutions. No man did so much. He pressed his measures with ardor; yet he was prudent; he knew how to bend the passions of others to his purpose.

In the year 1769, the governor removed the general court to Cambridge. The members considered it as an infringement of their rights. Mr. Adams was on the committee to draw up their remonstrances, which were warm and urgent. For several years the governor thus obeyed his instructions, to keep the assembly out of Boston. There were some altercations among the representatives, whether they would proceed or not to business; and when it was determined to go on, there was a spirited protest, in which our politician took a very conspicuous part. During these sessions at Cambridge, a difference of opinion arose, upon some secondary matters, between Adams and Hancock, which cooled their friendship, and was succeeded by an antipathy, that had an effect upon the minds of the people, many of whom took a warm interest in this personal animosity, though they agreed in political sentiments; and acted together in the great affairs which arrested the attention of all the whigs. The first impressions were unfavorable to Mr. A-

dam; for many of the high whigs thought him austere and rigid in his notions, that he was opinionated, and that his object was as much to mortify Hutchinson, and gratify his resentment against the tories, as to serve the cause of freedom. Hancock was the idol of the populace: his spirit was generous, he enjoyed an affluence of wealth, which he was ready to bestow on all public occasions: he was affable, condescending, and very engaging in his manners. Mr. Adams preferred to be thought a *Cato* rather than a *Lucullus*. His friends were lessened in number, but they were the sternest republicans; and those, perhaps, who first dared to view our independence as *near*. They called themselves the most consistent whigs. Others called them the restless spirits of their party, who wished not to have grievances redressed, but to sail upon troubled waves, as their own political importance depended upon the tumult of the people. They mixed in public assemblies; used a coarser style of speaking in the streets; and calculated upon the future scenes which would open for the emancipation of the country.—The period soon arrived: The battle of Lexington gave the moderate party a zeal which blazed, and every man became a patriot. Adams and Hancock were proscribed soon after by Gage's proclamation. This was all they wanted to raise their reputation to the highest pitch. Before they could have known this, they had reason to be satisfied with the triumph of the whigs, and must have been fully persuaded they were safe in any part of the

country. These gentlemen were in Lexington the very night the British troops left Boston, and it was generally supposed that part of the errand was to take them. They received such intelligence as to be on their guard. A friend of Mr. Adams spread a report that he spake with pleasure on the occurrences of the 19th of April. "It is a fine day," said he, walking in the field after the day dawned. "Very pleasant," answered one of his companions, supposing him to be contemplating the beauties of the sky. "I mean," he replied, "this day is a glorious day for America." So fearless was he of consequences, so intrepid in the midst of danger, so eager to look forward to the lustre of events that would succeed the gloom which then involved the minds of the people. Mr. Adams had been a member of the continental congress the preceding year.—In this situation he rendered the most important services to his country. His eloquence was well adapted to the times in which he lived. The energy of his language corresponded with the firmness and vigor of his mind. His heart glowed with the feelings of a patriot, and his eloquence was simple, majestic and persuasive. He was one of the most efficient members of Congress. He possessed keen penetration, unshaken fortitude, and permanent decision.

Mr. Adams was chosen secretary of the state of Massachusetts in the year 1774, while the general court were at Cambridge. The business was performed by a deputy until the year that his seat was vacated in Congress. He was never afterwards a candidate for any office

out of Massachusetts government. While he sat in Congress the declaration of Independence was made, which he urged with the utmost zeal. Also the articles of the old confederation to which he was always much attached.—It was a favourite expression, which he often gave as a toast in public companies and private circles: “*The states united, and the states separate.*”

In 1776, he united with Franklin, J. Adams, Hancock, Jefferson, and a host of worthies, in declaring the United States no longer an appendage to a monarchy, but free and independent.

From being secretary of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, Mr. Adams was chosen a member of the senate of the state after the government was formed in the year 1780, and was placed at the head of that respectable branch of the legislature. He had been one of the members of the convention which formed the government, was a principal leader in the debates, and eminently useful, from his knowledge and experience, in the committee which made the first draught; as well as in the great body which shaped it in its present form; and styled it the *Constitution of Government for the state of Massachusetts*. The address of the convention to the people was composed by him, and another gentlemen who has since filled several offices of honor and trust in the commonwealth.

During the time of his influence in the Senate, there was an insurrection, which threatened the overthrow of the government. Whoever recollects the popular phrensy, will give

due credit to the wise, spirited and energetic measures which were then urged, and carried into effect. The most direful consequences were prevented, the tumult was soon quelled, and the people as soon convinced of their delusion. In this dark scene of adversity, when even a civil war had commenced, no man was more firm and intrepid than Mr. Adams. It was his constant declaration, that *republics* could exist only by a due submission to the laws: that the laws ought to be put in force against all opposition, and that a government could be supported by the exertions of a free, virtuous and enlightened people.

He was a member of the convention for examining the constitution of the United States. He made objections to several of its provisions, but his principal objection was to that article, which rendered the several states amenable to the courts of the nation. He thought this reduced them to mere corporations; that the sovereignty of each would be dissolved; and that a consolidated government, supported by an army, would be the consequence. The constitution was afterwards altered in this point, and in most other respects according to his wishes.

In 1789, he was chosen lieutenant governor, and was continued in this office till 1794, when he was elected governor, as successor to Mr. Hancock. He was annually replaced in the chair of the first magistrate of Massachusetts till 1797, when his age and infirmities induced him to retire from public life.

The leading traits in the character of Mr. Adams, were an unconquerable love of liberty,

integrity, firmness and decision. Some acts of his administration, as chief magistrate, were censured, though all allowed his motives were pure. A division in political sentiments at that time existed, and it has since increased. When he differed from the majority he acted with great independence. At the close of the war he opposed peace with Great Britain, unless the Northern States retained their full privileges in the fisheries. In 1787, he advised the execution of the condign punishment, to which the leaders of the rebellion, in 1786, had been sentenced. He was opposed to the treaty with Great Britain, made by Mr. Jay in 1794, and he put his election to hazard by avowing his dislike of it. He was censured for his conduct; but he undoubtedly had a right to express his opinion, and his situation made it his duty to point out to the people what he conceived to be the causes of danger.

Mr. Adams was a man of incorruptible integrity. Attempts were probably made by the British to bribe him. Gov. Hutchinson, in answer to the inquiry, why Mr. Adams was not taken off from his opposition by an office, writes to a friend in England, "Such is the obstinacy and inflexible disposition of the man, that he never can be conciliated by any office or gift whatever."

He was poor. While occupied abroad in the most important and responsible public duties, the partner of his cares supported the family at home by her industry. Though his resources were very small, yet such was the economy and dignity of his house, that those, who casu-

ally visited him, found nothing mean, or unbecoming his station. His country, to whose interest he had devoted his life, permitted him to remain poor; but there were not wanting a few friends who showed him their regard. In this honorable poverty he continued to a very late period of his life; and had not a decent competency fallen into his hands by the very afflicting event of the death of an only son, he must have depended for subsistence upon the kindness of his friends, or the charity of the public.

To a majestic countenance and dignified manners there was added a suavity of temper, which conciliated the affection of his acquaintance.—Some, who disapproved of his political conduct, loved and revered him as a neighbor and friend. He could readily relax from severer cares and studies, to enjoy the pleasures of private conversation. Though somewhat reserved among strangers, yet with his friends he was cheerful and companionable: a lover of chaste wit, and remarkably fond of anecdote. He faithfully discharged the duties arising from the relations of social life. His house was the seat of domestic peace, regularity and method.

Mr. Adams was a christian. His mind was early imbued with piety, as well as cultivated by science. He early approached the table of the Lord Jesus, and the purity of his life witnessed the sincerity of his profession. On the Christian sabbath he constantly went to the temple, and the morning and evening devotions in his family, proved that his religion attended him in his seasons of retirement from the world.

The last production of his pen was in favor of Christian truth. He died in the faith of the gospel.

He was a sage and a patriot. The independence of the United States of America is, perhaps, to be attributed as much to his exertions, as to the exertions of any one man. Though he was called to struggle with adversity, he was never discouraged. He was consistent and firm under the cruel neglect of a friend and the malignant rancour of an enemy; comforting himself in the darkest seasons with reflections upon the wisdom and goodness of God.

His writings only exist in the perishable columns of a newspaper or pamphlet. In his more advanced years, in the year 1790, a few letters passed between him and Mr. John Adams, then vice president of the United States, in which the principles of government are discussed, and there seems to have been some difference of sentiment between those eminent patriots and statesmen, who had toiled together through the revolution. This correspondence was published in 1800. An oration, which Mr. Adams delivered at the state-house, in Philadelphia, August 1, 1776, was published. The object is to support American independence, the declaration of which by Congress had been made a short time before. He opposes kingly government and hereditary succession with warmth and energy.

The last six years of his life he passed in retirement. At no time did party spirit rage with more violence; but he could only mingle his voice with the friends who visited him.—

Some mortifications every one must meet with. In public life great men are not without their cares: in the evening of their days when they seek for rest, every want of attention in their old acquaintance is a thorn in their pillow.— Many of the old friends of governor Adams who had gone hand in hand with him during the revolution now forsook him, though he yet received the respect, attentions and carresses of those, who thought him not more venerable for age, than he was for his attachment to republican principles.

He died October 2nd, 1803, in the 82nd year of his age, and in the full belief of those religious principles in which he had been educated, and which he was free to defend; for the last effort of his pen was a letter in defence of Christianity, against the attacks of Mr. Paine.

ALLEN, ETHAN, a brigadier general in the war with Great Britain, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut. While he was young, his parents emigrated to Vermont. At the commencement of the disturbances in this territory, about the year 1770, he took a most active part in favor of the green mountain boys, as the settlers were then called, in opposition to the government of New York. An act of outlawry against him was passed by that state, and 500 guineas were offered for his apprehension; but his party was too numerous and faithful to permit him to be disturbed by any apprehensions for his safety; in all the struggles of the day he was successful; and he not only proved a valuable friend to those, whose cause he had espoused, but he was humane and generous towards those

with whom he had to contend. When called to take the field, he showed himself an able leader and an intrepid soldier.

The news of the battle of Lexington determined colonel Allen to engage on the side of his country, and inspired him with the desire of demonstrating his attachment to liberty by some bold exploit. While his mind was in this state a plan for taking Ticonderoga and Crown Point by surprise, which was formed by several gentlemen in Connecticut, was communicated to him, and he readily engaged in the project. Receiving directions from the general assembly of Connecticut to raise the green mountain boys, and conduct the enterprise, he collected 230 of the hardy settlers, and proceeded to Castleton. Here he was unexpectedly joined by col. Arnold, who had been commissioned by the Massachusetts' committee to raise 400 men and effect the same object, which was now about to be accomplished. As he had not raised the men, he was admitted to act as an assistant to colonel Allen. They reached the lake opposite Ticonderoga on the evening of the 9th of May, 1775. With the utmost difficulty boats were procured, and 83 men were landed near the garrison. The approach of day rendering it dangerous to wait for the rear, it was determined immediately to proceed. The commander in chief now addressed his men, representing that they had been for a number of years a scourge to arbitrary power, and famed for their valor, and concluded with saying, "I now propose to advance before you, and in person conduct you through the wicket

gate, and you that will go with me voluntarily in this desperate attempt, poize your firelocks." At the head of the centre file he marched instantly to the gate, where a sentry snapped his gun at him and retreated through the covered way; he pressed forward into the fort, and formed his men on the parade in such a manner as to face two opposite barracks. Three huzzas awaked the garrison. A sentry, who asked quarter, pointed out the apartments of the commanding officer; and Allen, with a drawn sword over the head of captain De la Place, who was undressed, demanded the surrender of the fort. "By what authority do you demand it?" inquired the astonished commander. "I demand it," said Allen "in the name of the great Jehovah and of the continental Congress." The summons could not be disobeyed, and the fort with its very valuable stores and 40 prisoners was immediately surrendered. Crown Point was taken the same day, and the capture of a sloop of war soon afterwards made Allen and his brave party complete masters of lake Champlain.

In the fall of 1775, he was sent twice into Canada to observe the dispositions of the people, and attach them, if possible, to the American cause. During this last tour col. Brown met him, and proposed an attack on Montreal, in concert. The proposal was eagerly embraced, and col. Allen with 110 men, near 80 of whom were Canadians, crossed the river in the night of Sept. 24. In the morning he waited with impatience for the signal from colonel Brown, who agreed to co-operate with him;

but he waited in vain. He made a resolute defence against an attack of 500 men, and it was not till his own party was reduced by desertions to the number of 31, and he had retreated near a mile, that he surrendered. A moment afterwards a furious savage rushed towards him, and presented his firelock with the intent of killing him. It was only by making use of the body of the officer, to whom he had given his sword, as a shield, that he escaped destruction.

He was now kept for some time in irons and treated with great cruelty. He was sent to England as a prisoner, being assured that the halter would be the reward of his rebellion when he arrived there. After his arrival about the middle of December, he was lodged for a short time in Pendennis castle, near Falmouth. On the 8th of January, 1776, he was put on board a frigate and by a circuitous route carried to Halifax. Here he remained confined in the jail from June to October, when he was removed to New York. During the passage to this place, capt. Burke, a daring prisoner, proposed to kill the British captain and seize the frigate; but colonel Allen refused to engage in the plot, and was probably the means of preserving the life of captain Smith, who had treated him very politely. He was kept at New York, about a year and a half, sometimes imprisoned and sometimes permitted to be on parole. While here, he had an opportunity to observe the inhuman manner, in which the American prisoners were treated. In one of the churches, in which they were

crowded, he saw seven lying dead at one time, and others biting pieces of chips from hunger. He calculated, that of the prisoners taken at Long-Island and fort Washington, near 2000 perished by hunger and cold, or in consequence of diseases occasioned by the impurity of their prisons.

Colonel Allen was exchanged for colonel Campbell, May 6, 1778, and after having repaired to head quarters, and offered his services to General Washington in case his health should be restored, he returned to Vermont.—His arrival on the evening of the last of May gave his friends great joy, and it was announced by the discharge of cannon. As an expression of confidence in his patriotism and military talents he was very soon appointed to the command of the state militia. It does not appear however, that his intrepidity was ever again brought to the test, though his patriotism was tried by an unsuccessful attempt of the British to bribe him to attempt a union of Vermont with Canada. He died suddenly at his estate in Colechester, February 13, 1789.

General Allen possessed strong powers of mind, but they never felt the influence of education. Though he was brave, humane and generous; yet, his conduct does not seem to have been much influenced by considerations respecting that holy and merciful Being, whose character and whose commands are disclosed to us in the scriptures. His notions, with regard to religion, were such, as to prove, that those, who rather confide in their own wisdom than seek instruction from heaven, may em-

brace absurdities which would disgrace the understanding of a child. He believed with Pythagoras, that man, after death, would transmigrate into beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, &c. and often informed his friends, that he himself expected to live again in the form of a large white horse.

Besides a number of pamphlets in the controversy with New York, he published, in '79, a narrative of his observations during his captivity, which has been lately reprinted; a vindication of the opposition of the inhabitants of Vermont to the government of New York, and their right to form an independent state, 1779; and Allen's Theology or the Oracles of Reason, 1786. This last work was intended to ridicule the doctrine of Moses and the prophets.

ALLEN, EBENEZER, was one of the first soldiers of the revolution. He was in the party that went against Ticonderoga. With forty men he went upon the hill Defiance, and carried the fortress without loss of a man.—He also distinguished himself in the battle of Bennington; taking advantage of a breastwork of rocks, he contended with the front of the enemy, till he caused a temporary retreat.—He was among those who exerted themselves in making Vermont a separate state, and lived to see not only the wilderness subdued, where he first ploughed the ground, but the places filled with inhabitants. The account of his death is mentioned in the newspapers of the year 1805.

ALLEN, MOSES, minister of Midway, Georgia, and a distinguished friend of his country,

was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, Sept. 14, 1748. He was educated at the college in New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1776, and was licensed by the presbytery of New Brunswick Feb. 1, 1774, and recommended by them as an ingenious, prudent, pious man. In March following he preached first at Christ's church parish, about 20 miles from Charleston, in South Carolina. Here he was ordained March 16, 1775, by the Rev. Mr. Zubly, Mr. Edmonds and William Tennent. He preached his farewell sermon in this place June 8, 1776, and was soon afterwards established at Midway, to which place he had been earnestly solicited to remove.

The British army from Florida under General Prevost dispersed his society in 1778, and burned the meeting house, almost every dwelling house, and the crops of rice then in stacks. In December, when Savannah was reduced by the British troops, he was taken prisoner.—The continental officers were sent to Sunbury on parole, but Mr. Allen, who was chaplain to the Georgia brigade, was denied that privilege. His warm exhortations from the pulpit, and his animated exertions in the field exposed him to the particular resentment of the British.—They sent him on board the prison ships. Wearied with a confinement of a number of weeks in a loathsome place, and seeing no prospect of relief, he determined to attempt the recovery of his liberty by throwing himself in the river, and swimming to an adjacent point; but he was drowned in the attempt on the evening of February 8, 1779, in the 31st year of his

age. His body was washed on a neighboring island, and was found by some of his friends. They requested of the captain of a British vessel some boards to make a coffin, but could not procure them.

Mr. Allen, notwithstanding his clerical function, appeared among the foremost in the day of battle, and on all occasions sought the post of danger as the post of honor. The friends of independence admired him for his popular talents, his courage, and his many virtues.—The enemies of independence could accuse him of nothing more, than a vigorous exertion of all his powers in defending what he conscientiously believed to be the rights of his injured country.

Though a brave man, he was also a christian. The following letter, addressed to the trustees of Midway in 1777, will somewhat exhibit his character: “ You have the enemy on your borders ; you are in more imminent danger, and therefore stand in greater need of the preached word to comfort God’s chosen people and to awaken sinners from their state of security. I shall not leave this people [of Christ’s church parish] in so distressed a situation as you appear to me to be in. They can have frequent occasional supplies, and there is a prospect of their being soon supplied with a settled minister. Mr. Tennent’s being at the northward and Mr. Zubly at so great a distance, I am rather unhappy in not having advisers in so important a matter. But the considerations now offered have engaged me to accept of your call. I shall endeavour to be with

you the fourth Sunday in June. I beg your prayers for myself and family, that we may always know our duty, and industriously perform it. May God bless you and your constituents. May Christ redeem and save you. May the Holy Spirit sanctify and comfort you; and may all at last meet at the right hand of our dear Redeemer, spotless and unblameable in the righteousness of Christ."

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, commonly called Lord Sterling, a major general in the American army, was a native of the city of New York, but spent a considerable part of his life in New Jersey. He was considered by many as the rightful heir to the title and estate of an earldom in Scotland, of which country his father was a native; and although, when he went to North Britain in pursuit of this inheritance, he failed of obtaining an acknowledgment of his claim by government; yet, among his friends and acquaintances he received by courtesy the title of lord Sterling. He discovered an early fondness for the study of mathematics and astronomy, and attained great eminence in these sciences.

In the battle on Long-Island, August 27, 1776, he was taken prisoner, after having secured to a large part of the detachment an opportunity to escape by a bold attack with four hundred men upon a corps under lord Cornwallis. In the battle of Germantown his division and the brigades of Generals Nash and Maxwell formed the corps de reserve. At the battle of Monmouth he commanded the left wing of the American Army. Marshall in his

life of Washington says, "Lord Sterling, who commanded the left wing, brought up a detachment of artillery commanded by lieutenant colonel Carrington, with some field pieces, which played with considerable effect upon the enemy, who had passed the morass, and were pressing on to the charge. These pieces, with the aid of several parties of infantry detached for the purpose, effectually put a stop to their advance. The American artillery were drawn up in the open field, and maintained their ground with admirable firmness, under a heavy and persevering fire from the British field artillery." His attachment to Washington was proved in the latter part of 1777, by transmitting to him an account of the disaffection of Gen. Conway to the commander in chief.—In the letter he said, "Such wicked duplicity of conduct I shall always think it my duty to detect."

He died at Albany, January 15, 1783, aged 57 years. He was a brave, discerning, and intrepid officer.

ARNOLD, BENEDICT, a major general in the American army, and infamous for deserting the cause of his country, was early chosen captain of a volunteer company in New Haven, Connecticut, where he lived. After hearing of the battle of Lexington he immediately marched with his company for the American headquarters, and reached Cambridge April 29, 1775.

He immediately waited on the Massachusetts committee of safety and informed them of the defenceless state of Ticonderoga. The

committee appointed him a colonel, and commissioned him to raise four hundred men, and to take that fortress. He proceeded directly to Vermont, and when he arrived at Castleton was attended by one servant only. Here he joined colonel Allen, and on May 10th the fortress was taken.

In the fall of 1775 he was sent by the commander in chief to penetrate through the wilderness of the district of Maine into Canada. On the 16th of September he commenced his march with about one thousand men, consisting of New England infantry, some volunteers, a company of artillery, and three companies of riflemen. One division was obliged to return, or it would have perished by hunger. After sustaining almost incredible hardships he in six weeks arrived at Point Levi, opposite to Quebec. The appearance of an army, emerging from the wilderness, threw the city into the greatest consternation. In this moment of surprise Arnold might probably have become master of the place, but the small crafts and boats in the river were removed out of his reach.

It seems that his approach was not altogether unexpected. He had imprudently, a number of days before, sent forward a letter to a friend by an Indian, who betrayed him. A delay of several days on account of the difficulty of passing the river was inevitable, and the critical moment was lost.

On the 14th of November he crossed the St. Lawrence in the night; and, ascending the precipice, which Wolfe had climbed before him, formed his small corps on the height near the

memorable plains of Abraham. With only about seven hundred men, one third of whose muskets had been rendered useless in the march through the wilderness, success could not be expected. After parading some days on the heights near the town, and sending two flags to summon the inhabitants, he retired to Point aux Trembles, twenty miles above Quebec, and there waited the arrival of Montgomery, who joined him on the first of December. The city was immediately besieged, but the best measures had been taken for its defence. On the morning of the last day of the year an assault was made on the one side of the city by Montgomery, who was killed. At the same time colonel Arnold, at the head of about three hundred and fifty men, made a desperate attack on the opposite side. Advancing with the utmost intrepidity along the St. Charles through a narrow path, exposed to an incessant fire of grape shot and musketry, as he approached the first barrier he received a musket ball in the leg, which shattered the bone; and he was carried off to the camp. Though the attack was unsuccessful, the blockade of Quebec was continued till May 1776, when the army, which was in no condition to risk an assault, was removed to a more defensible position. Arnold was compelled to relinquish one post after another, till the 18th of June, when he quitted Canada. After this period he exhibited great bravery in the command of the American fleet on lake Champlain.

In August 1777 he relieved fort Schuyler under the command of colonel Gansevoort, which

was invested by colonel St. Leger with an army of from fifteen to eighteen hundred men.— In the battle near Stillwater, September the nineteenth, he conducted himself with his usual intrepidity, being engaged, incessantly, for four hours. In the action of October the seventh, after the British had been driven into the lines, Arnold pressed forward and under a tremendous fire assaulted the works throughout their whole extent from right to left. The intrenchments were at length forced, and with a few men he actually entered the works ; but his horse being killed, and he himself badly wounded in the leg, he found it necessary to withdraw, and as it was now almost dark, to desist from the attack.

Being rendered unfit for active service in consequence of his wound, after the recovery of Philadelphia he was appointed to the command of the American garrison. When he entered the city, he made the house of governor Penn, the best house in the city, his head quarters. This he furnished in a very costly manner, and lived far beyond his income. He had wasted the plunder, which he had seized at Montreal in his retreat from Canada ; and at Philadelphia he was determined to make new acquisitions. He laid his hands on every thing in the city, which could be considered as the property of those, who were unfriendly to the cause of his country. He was charged with oppression, extortion, and enormous charges upon the public in his accounts, and with applying the public money and property to his own private use. Such was his conduct, that

he drew upon himself the odium of the inhabitants not only of the city, but of the province in general. He was engaged in trading speculations and had shares in several privateers, but was unsuccessful.

From the judgment of the commissioners, who had been appointed to inspect his accounts, and who had rejected above half the amount of his demands, he appealed to congress; and they appointed a committee of their own body to examine and settle the business. The committee confirmed the report of the commissioners, and thought they had allowed him more, than he had any right to expect or demand.—By these disappointments he became irritated and he gave full scope to his resentment. His invectives against congress were not less violent, than those, which he had before thrown out against the commissioners. He was, however, soon obliged to abide the judgment of a court martial upon the charges, exhibited against him by the executive of Pennsylvania, and he was subjected to the mortification of receiving a reprimand from Washington. His trial commenced in June 1778, but such were the delays occasioned by the movements of the army, that it was not concluded until the 26th of January 1779. The sentence of a reprimand was approved by congress, and was soon afterwards carried into execution.

Such was the humiliation, to which general Arnold was reduced in consequence of yielding to the temptations of pride and vanity, and indulging himself in the pleasures of a sumptuous table and expensive equipage.

From this time probably his proud spirited revolted from the cause of America. He turned his eyes to West Point as an acquisition, which would give value to treason, while its loss would inflict a mortal wound on his former friends. He addressed himself to the delegation of New York, in which state his reputation was peculiarly high, and a member of congress from this state recommended him to Washington for the service, which he desired. But this request could not be immediately complied with. The same application to the commander in chief was made not long afterwards through general Schuyler. Washington observed, that as there was a prospect of an active campaign he should be gratified with the aid of general Arnold in the field, but intimated at the same time, that he should receive the appointment requested, if it should be more pleasing to him.

Arnold without discovering much solicitude repaired to camp in the beginning of August, and renewed in person the solicitations, which had been before indirectly made. He was now offered the command of the left wing of the army, which was advancing against New York, but he declined it under the pretext, that in consequence of his wounds, he was unable to perform the active duties of the field. Without a suspicion of his patriotism he was invested with the command of West Point. Previously to his soliciting this station, he had in a letter to colonel Robinson signified his change of principles and his wish to restore himself to the favor of his prince, by some signal proof

of his repentance. This letter opened to him a correspondence with sir Henry Clinton, the object of which was to concert the means of putting the important post, which he commanded, into the possession of the British general.

His plan, it is believed, was to have drawn the greater part of his army without the works under the pretext of fighting the enemy in the defiles, and to have left unguarded a designated pass, through which the assailants might securely approach and surprise the fortress.— His troops he intended to place, so that they would be compelled to surrender, or be cut in pieces. But just as his scheme was ripe for execution, the wise Disposer of events, who so often and so remarkably interposed in favor of the American cause, blasted his designs.

Major Andre, adjutant general of the British army, was selected as the person, to whom the maturing of Arnold's treason and the arrangements for its execution should be committed. A correspondence was for some time carried on between them under a mercantile disguise and the feigned names of Gustavus and Anderson; and at length to facilitate their communications, the Vulture sloop of war moved up the North river and took a station convenient for the purpose, but not so near as to excite suspicion. An interview was agreed on, and in the night of September the twenty first 1780, he was taken in a boat, which was dispatched for the purpose, and carried to the beach without the posts of both armies under a pass for John Anderson. He met general Arnold at the house of a Mr. Smith. While

the conference was yet unfinished, day light approached ; and to avoid the danger of discovery, it was proposed, that he should remain concealed till the succeeding night. He is understood to have refused to be carried within the American posts, but the promise made him by Arnold to respect this objection was not observed. He was carried within them contrary to his wishes and against his knowledge. He continued with Arnold the succeeding day, and when on the following night he proposed to return to the Vulture, the boatmen refused to carry him, because she had, during the day, shifted her station in consequence of a gun having been moved to the shore and brought to bear upon her. This embarrassing circumstance reduced him to the necessity of endeavouring to reach New York by land. Yielding with reluctance to the urgent representations of Arnold, he laid aside his regimentals, which he had hitherto worn under a surtout, and put on a plain suit of clothes ; and receiving a pass from the American general, authorizing him, under the feigned name of John Anderson, to proceed on the public service to the White Plains, or lower, if he thought proper, he set out on his return. He had passed all the guards and posts on the road without suspicion, and was proceeding to New York in perfect security, when, on the twenty third of September, one of the three militia men, who were employed with others in scouting parties between the lines of the two armies, springing suddenly from his covert into the road, seized the reins of his bridle and stopped his horse.

Instead of producing his pass, Andre, with a want of self possession, which can be attributed only to a kind providence, asked the man hastily, where he belonged, and being answered, "to below," replied immediately, "and so do I." He then declared himself to be a British officer, on urgent business, and begged that he might not be detained. The other two militia men coming up at this moment, he discovered his mistake; but it was too late to repair it. He offered a purse of gold and a valuable watch, to which he added the most tempting promises of ample reward and permanent provision from the government, if they would permit him to escape; but his offers were rejected without hesitation.

The militia men, whose names were John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Vanwert, proceeded to search him. They found concealed in his boots exact returns, in Arnold's hand writing, of the state of the forces, ordnance, and defences at West Point and its dependencies, critical remarks on the works, and an estimate of the men ordinarily employed in them, with other interesting papers. Andre was carried before lieutenant colonel Jameson, the officer commanding the scouting parties on the lines, and, regardless of himself and only anxious for the safety of Arnold, he still maintained the character, which he had assumed, and requested Jameson to inform his commanding officer, that Anderson was taken.—An express was accordingly dispatched, and the traitor, thus becoming acquainted with his danger, escaped.

Major Andre, after his detection, was permitted to send a message to Arnold to give him notice of his danger ; and the traitor found opportunity to escape on board the Vulture, on the 25th of September, 1780, a few hours before the return of Washington, who had been absent on a journey to Hartford, Connecticut. It is supposed however, that he would not have escaped, had not an express to the commander in chief, with an account of the capture of Andre, missed him by taking a different road from the one, which he travelled.

Arnold on the very day of his escape wrote a letter to Washington, declaring that the love of his country had governed him in his late conduct, and requesting him to protect Mrs. Arnold. She was conveyed to her husband at New York, and his clothes and baggage, for which he had written, were transmitted to him. During the exertions, which were made to rescue Andre from the destruction, which threatened him, Arnold had the hardihood to interpose. He appealed to the humanity of the commander in chief, and then sought to intimidate him by stating the situation of many of the principal characters of South Carolina, who had forfeited their lives, but had hitherto been spared through the clemency of the British general. This clemency, he said, could no longer in justice be extended to them, should major Andre suffer.

Arnold was made a brigadier general in the British service ; which rank he preserved throughout the war. Yet he must have been held in contempt and detestation by the gene-

rous and honorable. It was impossible for men of this description, even when acting with him, to forget that he was a traitor, first the slave of his rage, then purchased with gold, and finally secured by the blood of one of the most accomplished officers in the British army.—One would suppose, that his mind could not have been much at ease; but he had proceeded so far in vice, that perhaps his reflections gave him but little trouble. “I am mistaken,” says Washington in a private letter, “if *at this time* Arnold is undergoing the torments of a mental hell. He wants feeling. From some traits of his character, which have lately come to my knowledge, he seems to have been so hacknied in crime, so lost to all sense of honor and shame, that while his faculties still enable him to continue his sordid pursuits, there will be no time for remorse.”

Arnold found it necessary to make some exertions to secure the attachment of his new friends. With the hope of alluring many of the discontented to his standard, he published an address to the inhabitants of America, in which he endeavoured to justify his conduct.—He had encountered the dangers of the field, he said from apprehension, that the rights of his country were in danger. He had acquiesced in the declaration of independence, though he thought it precipitate. But the rejection of the overtures, made by Great Britain in 1778, and the French alliance, had opened his eyes to the ambitious views of those, who would sacrifice the happiness of their country to their own aggrandizement, and had made him a con-

firmed loyalist. He artfully mingled assertions, that the principal members of congress held the people in sovereign contempt.

This was followed in about a fortnight by a proclamation, addressed "to the officers and soldiers of the continental army, who have the real interest of their country at heart, and who are determined to be no longer the tools and dupes of congress or of France." To induce the American officers and soldiers to desert the cause, which they had embraced, he represented that the corps of cavalry and infantry, which he was authorized to raise, would be upon the same footing with the other troops in the British service; that he should with pleasure advance those, whose valor he had witnessed; and that the private men, who joined him should receive a bounty of three guineas each, besides payment at the full value for horses, arms, and accoutrements. His object was the peace, liberty, and safety of America. "You are promised liberty," he exclaims, "but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it saving your oppressors? Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny, which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your persons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with your blood? "What," he exclaims again, "is America now but a land of widows, orphans and beggars? As to you, who have been soldiers in the continental army, can you at this day want evidence, that the funds of your country are exhausted, or that the managers have applied them to their private uses?"

In either case you surely can no longer continue in their service with honor or advantage. Yet you have hitherto been their supporters in that cruelty, which with equal indifference to yours as well as to the labor and blood of others, is devouring a country, that from the moment you quit their colors will be redeemed from their tyranny."

These proclamations did not produce the effect designed, and in all the hardships, sufferings and irritations of the war, Arnold remains the solitary instance of an American officer, who abandoned the side first embraced in the contest, and turned his sword upon his former companions in arms.

He was soon dispatched by sir Henry Clinton to make a diversion in Virginia. With about seventeen hundred men he arrived in the Chesapeake in January 1781, and being supported by such a naval force, as was suited to the nature of the service, he committed extensive ravages on the rivers and along the unprotected coasts. It is said, that while on this expedition Arnold enquired of an American captain, whom he had taken prisoner, what the Americans would do with him, if he should fall into their hands. The captain at first declined giving him an answer; but upon being repeatedly urged to it, he said, "why, sir, if
"I must answer your question, you must excuse my telling you the plain truth: if my
"countrymen should catch you, I believe they
"would first cut off that lame leg, which was
"wounded in the cause of freedom and virtue,
"and bury it with the honors of war, and af-

“terwards hang the remainder of your body in gibbets.” The reader will recollect that the captain alluded to the wound Arnold received in one of his legs at the attack upon Quebec in 1776.

After his return from Virginia, he was appointed to conduct an expedition, the object of which was the town of New London, in his native country. The troops employed therein, were landed in two detachments, one on each side of the harbor. The one commanded by lieutenant colonel Eyre and the other by Arnold. He took Fort Trumbull without much opposition. Fort Griswold was furiously attacked by lieutenant colonel Eyre. The garrison defended themselves with great resolution, but after a severe conflict of forty minutes, the fort was carried by the enemy. The Americans had not more than six or seven men killed, when the British carried the lines, but a severe execution took place afterwards, though resistance had ceased. An officer of the conquering troops enquired on his entering the fort, who commanded. Colonel Ledyard, presenting his sword, answered, “I did, but you do now;” and was immediately run through the body and killed. Between 30 and 40 were wounded and about 40 were carried off prisoners. On the part of the British 48 were killed and 145 wounded. About 15 vessels loaded with the effects of the inhabitants, retreated up the river, and four others remained in the harbor unhurt; but all excepting these were burned by the communication of fire from the burning stores. Sixty dwelling

houses and eighty four stores were reduced to ashes. The loss which the Americans sustained by the destruction of naval stores, of provisions, and merchandize, was immense. General Arnold having completed the object of the expedition, returned in eight days to New York.

From the conclusion of the war till his death general Arnold resided chiefly in England.— He died in Gloucester place, London, June 14, 1801. His character presents little to be commended. His daring courage may indeed excite admiration ; but it was a courage without reflection and without principle. He fought bravely for his country and he bled in her cause ; but his country owed him no returns of gratitude, for his subsequent conduct proved, that he had no honest regard to her interests, but was governed by selfish considerations. His progress from self indulgence to treason was easy and rapid. He was vain and luxurious, and to gratify his giddy desires he must resort to meanness, dishonesty, and extortion. These vices brought with them disgrace ; and the contempt, into which he fell, awakened a spirit of revenge, and left him to the unrestrained influence of his cupidity and passion. Thus from the high fame, to which his bravery had elevated him, he descended into infamy. Thus too he furnished new evidence of the infatuation of the human mind in attaching such value to the reputation of a soldier, which may be obtained while the heart is unsound and every moral sentiment is entirely depraved.

BARRY, JOHN, first commodore in the American navy, died at Philadelphia in Septem-

ber 1803. He espoused with ardor the cause of liberty early in 1775, and with boldness of enterprise supported the interests of his country during the war. He was a patriot of integrity and unquestionable bravery. His naval achievements a few years before his death reflect honor on his memory. The carnage of war did not harden his heart into cruelty. He had the art of commanding without superecilious haughtiness, or wanton severity. Another trait in his character was a punctilious observance of the duties of religion.

BAYARD, JOHN, a friend to his country, and an eminent christian, was born August 11, 1738, on Bohemia manor in Cecil county, Maryland. His father died without a will, and being the eldest son he became entitled, by the laws of Maryland, to the whole real estate. Such however was his affection for his twin brother, younger than himself, that no sooner had he reached the age of manhood, than he conveyed to him half the estate. After receiving an academical education under the reverend Dr. Finley, he was put into the counting house of Mr. John Rhea, a merchant of Philadelphia. It was here, that the seeds of grace began first to take root, and to give promise of those fruits of righteousness, which afterwards abounded. He early became a communicant of the presbyterian church under the charge of Mr. Gilbert Tennent. Some years after his marriage he was chosen a ruling elder, and he filled this place with zeal and reputation.

At the commencement of the revolutionary war he took a decided part in favor of his country. At the head of the second battalion of the Philadelphia militia he marched to the assistance of Washington and was present at the battle of Trenton. He was a member of the council of safety, and for many years speaker of the legislature. In 1777, when there was a report that colonel Bayard's house had been destroyed by the British army, and that his servant, who had been entrusted with his personal property, had gone off with it to the enemy, Mr. William Bell, who had served his apprenticeship with colonel Bayard, and accumulated several thousand pounds, insisted that his patron should receive one half of his estate. This generous offer was not accepted, as the report was without foundation. Reiterated afflictions induced a deep depression of mind, and for some time he was no longer relieved by the avocations of business. In 1785 however he was appointed a member of the old congress, then sitting in New York, but in the following year he was left out of the delegation. In 1788 he removed to New Brunswick, where he was mayor of the city, judge of the court of common pleas, and a ruling elder of the church. Here he died January 7, 1807, in the 69th year of his age.

BARTLETT, JOSIAH, governor of New Hampshire, was born at Amesbury, in the county of Essex, Massachusetts, 21st November 1729. His ancestors, came from the south of England, and fixed at Newbury. The rudiments of his education he received at Ames-

bury, at the town school; and having a thirst for knowledge he applied himself to books in various languages, in which he was assisted by a neighboring clergyman, the reverend Mr. Webster, of Salisbury, an excellent scholar as well as judicious divine. Mr. Bartlett had the benefit of his library and conversation, while he studied physic with a gentleman, who was a practitioner in his native town. At the age of 21, he began the practice of physic in Kingston, and very soon became very eminent in the line of his profession. In 1764, a field was opened for the useful display of his skill. The *cynanche maligna* became very prevalent in many towns of New Hampshire, and was a fatal disease among children. The method of treating it was as a highly phlogistic complaint; but he was lead from his own reason and observations to manage it differently. He made use of the *Peruvian bark*, as an antidote and preventative, and his practice was successful. This afterwards become general among physicians.

In 1765, Dr. Bartlett was chosen a member of the legislature, and from this time was annually elected till the revolution. He soon after was made a justice of the peace. In 1770, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 7th regiment of militia. These commissions he was deprived of in 1774, on account of the active part he took in the controversy with Great Britain. This was a time when "the clashing of parties excited strong passions, which frequently gained the mastery of reason." The governor and council of New

Hampshire saw fit to dissolve the house of assembly, supposing that a new one might become more flexible, or be more subservient to their wishes. In the mean while, colonel Bartlett, with several others planned a kind of authority which was called a committee of safety. They met at Exeter, and in the course of events, were obliged to take upon themselves the whole executive government of the state. When a provincial congress had again organised the government, colonel Bartlett received a new appointment as justice of the peace, and colonel of the 7th regiment.

He was one of the first members who were chosen to represent the state in congress. Colonel Bartlett was prevented from accepting this honorable trust by the unhappy condition of his domestic affairs; his house having been burnt, his family were obliged to seek a shelter without any thing but the clothes they had upon them. He was elected member of the second congress which assembled at Philadelphia the next year, and also attended his duty in the same station, 1776. He was the first that signed the declaration of independence after the president.

In 1777, colonel Bartlett and general Peabody were appointed agents to provide medical aid and other necessaries for the New Hampshire troops, who went with general Stark, and for this purpose repaired to Bennington, a spot distinguished by a battle very important in its consequences. In April, 1778, he again went as a delegate to congress with John Wentworth, Esq. of Dover.—He returned in November, and

would no longer appear as a candidate for that office.

When the state of New Hampshire was organized, under a popular government, colonel Bartlett was appointed judge of the common pleas; in June, 1782, a judge of the supreme court; in 1788, chief justice.

In June, 1790, he was elected president of the state, which office he held till the Constitution abrogated the office of president, and substituted the title of the chief magistrate, governor. He was then chosen the first governor of New Hampshire since the revolution. He resigned the chair in 1794, on account of his infirm state of health, and then retired from public business.

He had been the chief agent in forming the medical society of New Hampshire, which was incorporated in 1791, of which he was president, till his public labors ceased, and when he resigned, he received a warm acknowledgement of his services and patronage, in a letter of thanks which is upon the *records* of the society. He was always a patron of learning and a friend to learned men. Without the advantages of a college education he was an example to stimulate those who have been blessed with every advantage in early life, but cannot exhibit such improvement of their talents, or such exertions in the cause of literature. It was his opinion that republics cannot exist without knowledge and virtue in the people.

He received an honorary degree of doctor of medicine from Dartmouth University, and was

an honorary member of the Agricultural Society.

Governor Bartlett did not live long after he resigned his public employments. His health had been declining a number of years. He died suddenly, May, 1795.

BIDDLE, NICHOLAS, captain in the American navy, was born in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1750. Among the brave men, who perished in the glorious struggle for the independence of America, captain Biddle holds a distinguished rank. His services, and the high expectations raised by his military genius and gallantry, have left a strong impression of his merit, and a profound regret that his early fate should have disappointed so soon the hopes of his country.

Very early in life he manifested a partiality for the sea, and before the age of fourteen he had made a voyage to Quebec. In the following year, 1765, he sailed from Philadelphia to Jamaica, and the Bay of Honduras. The vessel left the Bay in the latter end of December, 1765, bound to Antigua, and on the second day of January, in a heavy gale of wind, she was cast away on a shoal, called the Northern Triangles. After remaining two nights and a day upon the wreck, the crew took to their yawl, the long-boat having been lost, and with great difficulty and hazard landed on one of the small uninhabited islands, about three leagues distant from the reef, upon which they struck. Here they staid a few days. Some provisions were procured from the wreck, and their boat was refitted. As it was too small to carry them all

off, they drew lots to determine who should remain, and young Biddle was among the number. He, and his three companions, suffered extreme hardships, for want of provisions and good water, and although various efforts were made for their relief, it was nearly two months before they succeeded.

Such a scene of dangers and sufferings, in the commencement of his career, would have discouraged a youth of ordinary enterprise and perseverance. On him it produced no such effect. The coolness and promptitude with which he acted, in the midst of perils that alarmed the oldest seamen, gave a sure presage of the force of his character, and after he had returned home, he made several European voyages, in which he acquired a thorough knowledge of seamanship.

In the year 1770, when a war between Great Britain and Spain was expected, in consequence of the dispute relative to Falkland's Island, he went to London, in order to enter into the British navy. He took with him letters of recommendation from Thomas Willing, Esquire, to his brother-in-law captain Sterling, on board of whose ship he served for some time as a midshipman. The dispute with Spain being accommodated, he intended to leave the navy, but was persuaded by captain Sterling to remain in the service, promising that he would use all his interest to get him promoted. His ardent mind, however, could not rest satisfied with the inactivity of his situation, which he was impatient to change for one more suited to his disposition.

In the year 1773 a voyage of discovery was undertaken, at the request of the Royal Society, in order to ascertain how far navigation was practicable towards the North Pole, to advance the discovery of a north west passage into the south seas, and to make such astronomical observations as might prove serviceable to navigation.

Two vessels, the *Race Horse* and *Carcase*, were fitted out for the expedition, the command of which was given to the honorable captain Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave. The peculiar dangers to which such an undertaking was exposed, induced the government to take extraordinary precautions in fitting out, and preparing the vessels, and selecting the crews, and a positive order was issued that no boys should be received on board.

To the bold and enterprising spirit of young Biddle such an expedition had great attractions. Extremely anxious to join it, he endeavored to procure captain Sterling's permission for that purpose, but he was unwilling to part with him, and would not consent to let him go. The temptation was, however, irresistible. He resolved to go, and laying aside his uniform, he entered on board the *Carcase* before the mast. When he first went on board, he was observed by a seaman who had known him before and was very much attached to him. The honest fellow thinking that he must have been degraded and turned before the mast in disgrace, was greatly affected at seeing him, but he was equally surprised and pleased when he learned the true cause of the young officer's disguise, and he

kept his secret as he was requested to do. Impelled by the same spirit, young Horatio, afterwards lord Nelson, had solicited and obtained permission to enter on board the same vessel. These youthful adventurers are both said to have been appointed cockswains, a station always assigned to the most active and trusty seamen. The particulars of this expedition are well known to the public. These intrepid navigators penetrated as far as the latitude of eighty-one degrees and thirty-nine minutes, and they were at one time enclosed with mountains of ice, and their vessels rendered almost immoveable for five days, at the hazard of instant destruction. Captain Biddle kept a journal of his voyage, which was afterwards lost with him.

The commencement of the revolution gave a new turn to his pursuits, and he repaired, without delay, to the standard of his country. When a rupture between England and America appeared inevitable, he returned to Philadelphia, and soon after his arrival, he was appointed to the command of the Camden galley, fitted for the defence of the Delaware. He found this too inactive a service, and when the fleet was preparing, under commodore Hopkins, for an expedition against New Providence, he applied for a command in the fleet, and was immediately appointed commander of the *Andrew Doria*, a brig of fourteen guns and a hundred and thirty men. Paul Jones, who was then a lieutenant, and was going on the expedition, was distinguished by captain Biddle, and introduced to his friends as an officer of merit.

Before he sailed from the Capes of Delaware, an incident occurred, which marked his personal intrepidity. Hearing that two deserters from his vessel were at Lewistown in prison, an officer was sent on shore for them, but he returned with information that the two men, with some others, had armed themselves, barricadoed the door, and swore they would not be taken, that the militia of the town had been sent for, but were afraid to open the door, the prisoners threatening to shoot the first man who entered. Captain Biddle immediately went to the prison, accompanied by a midshipman, and calling to one of the deserters whose name was Green, a stout resolute fellow, ordered him to open the door, he replied that he would not, and if he attempted to enter, he would shoot him. He then ordered the door to be forced, and entering singly with a pistol in each hand, he called to Green, who was prepared to fire, and said, "Now Green, if you do not take good aim, you are a dead man." Daunted by his manner, their resolution failed, and the militia coming in, secured them. They afterwards declared to the officer who furnishes this account, that it was captain Biddle's look and manner which had awed them into submission, for that they had determined to kill him as soon as he came into the room.

Writing from the Capes to his brother, the late judge Biddle, he says, I know not what may be our fate: be it however what it may, you may rest assured I will never cause a blush in the cheeks of my friends or countrymen. Soon after they sailed, the small-pox broke out

and raged with great violence in the fleet, which was manned chiefly by New England seamen. The humanity of captain Biddle, always prompt and active, was employed on this occasion to alleviate the general distress, by all the means in his power. His own crew, which was from Philadelphia, being secure against the distemper, he took on board great numbers of the sick from the other vessels. Every part of his vessel was crowded, the longboat was fitted for their accommodation, and he gave up his own cot to a young midshipman on whom he bestowed the greatest attention till his death. In the mean while he slept himself upon the lockers, refusing the repeated solicitations of his officers to accept their births. On their arrival at New Providence it surrendered without opposition. The crew of the Andrew Doria, from their crowded situation, became sick, and before she left Providence, there were not men enough capable of doing duty to man the boats; captain Biddle visited them every day, and ordered every necessary refreshment, but they continued sickly until they arrived at New London.

After resitting at New London, captain Biddle received orders to proceed off the Banks of Newfoundland, in order to intercept the transports and storeships bound to Boston. Before he reached the Banks, he captured two ships from Scotland, with four hundred highland troops on board, destined for Boston. At this time the Andrew Doria had not one hundred men. Lieutenant Josiah, a brave and excellent officer was not on board one of the

prizes, with all the Highland officers, and ordered to make the first port. Unfortunately about ten days afterwards he was taken by the *Cerberus* frigate, and on pretence of his being an Englishman, he was ordered to do duty, and extremely ill used. Captain Biddle hearing of the ill treatment of lieutenant Josiah, wrote to the admiral at New-York, that however disagreeable it was to him, he would treat a young man of family, believed to be a son of lord Craston, who was then his prisoner, in the same manner they treated lieutenant Josiah.

He also applied to his own government in behalf of this injured officer, and by the proceedings of congress on the 7th of August, 1776, it appears, "That a letter from captain Nicholas Biddle to the Marine committee, was laid before congress and read, Whereupon, *Resolved*, That general Washington be directed to propose an exchange of lieutenant Josiah for a lieutenant of the navy of Great Britain: That the general remonstrate to lord Howe on the cruel treatment lieutenant Josiah has met with, of which the congress have received undoubted information." Lieutenant Josiah was exchanged after an imprisonment of ten months. After the capture of the ships with the Highlanders such was captain Biddle's activity and success in taking prizes, that when he arrived in the Delaware he had but five of the crew with which he sailed from New London, the rest having been distributed among the captured vessels, and their places supplied by men who had entered from the prizes. He had a great

number of prisoners, so that for some days before he got in he never left the deck.

While he was thus indefatigably engaged in weakening the enemy's power, and advancing his country's interest, he was disinterested and generous in all that related to his private advantage. The brave and worthy opponent whom the chance of war had thrown in his power, found in him a patron and friend, who on more than one occasion was known to restore to the vanquished the fruits of victory.

In the latter end of the year 1776, captain Biddle was appointed to the command of the *Randolph*, a frigate of thirty-two guns. With his usual activity he employed every exertion to get her ready for sea. The difficulty of procuring American seamen at that time obliged him, in order to man his ship, to take a number of British seamen, who were prisoners of war, and who had requested leave to enter.

The *Randolph* sailed from Philadelphia in February 1777. Soon after she got to sea her lower masts were discovered to be unsound, and in a heavy gale of wind all her masts went by the board. While they were bearing away for Charleston, the English sailors, with some others of the crew formed a design to take the ship. When all was ready they gave three cheers on the gun-deck. By the decided and resolute conduct of captain Biddle and his officers, the ringleaders were seized and punished, and the rest submitted without further resistance. After refitting at Charleston, as speedily as possible, he sailed on a cruise, and three days after he left the Bar, he fell in with four

sail of vessels, bound from Jamaica to London. One of them called the True Briton mounted twenty guns. The commander of her who had frequently expressed to his passengers his hopes of falling in with the Randolph, as soon as he perceived her, made all the sail he could from her, but finding he could not escape, he hove to, and kept up a constant fire, until the Randolph had bore down upon him and was preparing for a broadside, when he hauled down his colors. By her superior sailing the Randolph was enabled to capture the rest of the vessels, and in one week from the time he sailed from Charleston, captain Biddle returned there with his prizes, which proved to be very valuable.

Encouraged by his spirit and success, the state of South Carolina made exertions for fitting out an expedition under his command. His name and the personal attachment to him urged forward a crowd of volunteers to serve with him, and in a short time the ship General Moultrie, the brigs Fair America, and Polly, and the Notre Dame were prepared for sea. A detachment of fifty men from the first regiment of South Carolina Continental infantry was ordered to act as marines on board the Randolph. The regiment was then commanded by colonel, now general Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who, with his own officers and soldiers would have done honor to any service. Such, says our informant, himself a gallant officer of that regiment, was the attachment which the honorable and amiable deportment of captain Biddle had impressed during his stay at Charleston, and such the confidence inspired by his

professional conduct and valor, that a general emulation pervaded the corps to have the honor of serving under his command. The tour of duty, after a generous competition among the officers, was decided to captain Joor, and lieutenants Grey and Simmons, whose gallant conduct, and that of their brave detachment, did justice to the high character of the regiment. As soon as the Randolph was refitted and a new mainmast obtained in place of one which had been struck with lightening, she dropt down to Rebellion Roads with her little squadron. Their intention was to attack the Carysfort frigate, the Perseus twenty-four gun ship, the Hinchinbrook of sixteen guns, and a privateer which had been cruizing off the Bar, and had much annoyed the trade. They were detained a considerable time in Rebellion Roads, after they were ready to sail, by contrary winds and want of water on the Bar for the Randolph. As soon as they got over the Bar, they stood to the eastward, in expectation of falling in with the British cruizers. The next day they retook a dismasted ship from New England; as she had no cargo on board they took out her crew, six light guns and some stores, and set her on fire. Finding that the British ships had left the coast, they proceeded to the West Indies, and cruised to the eastward, and nearly in the latitude of Barbadoes for some days, during which time they boarded a number of French and Dutch ships, and took an English schooner from New York bound to Grenada, which had mistaken the Randolph for a Bri-

tish frigate, and was taken possession of before the mistake was discovered.

On the night of the 7th of March, 1778, the fatal accident occurred, which terminated the life of this excellent officer. For some days previously, he had expected an attack. Captain Blake, a brave officer, who commanded a detachment of the second South Carolina regiment, serving as marines on board the General Moultrie, and to whom we are indebted for several of the ensuing particulars, dined on board the Randolph two days before the engagement. At dinner captain Biddle said, "We have been cruizing here for sometime, and have spoken a number of vessels who will no doubt give information of us, and I should not be surprised if my old ship should be out after us. As to any thing that carries her guns upon one deck, I think myself a match for her. About three P. M. of the 7th of March, a signal was made from the Randolph for a sail to windward, in consequence of which the squadron hauled upon a wind, in order to speak her. It was four o'clock before she could be distinctly seen, when she was discovered to be a ship, though as she neared and came before the wind, she had the appearance of a large sloop with only a square sail set. About seven o'clock, the Randolph being to windward hove to, the Moultrie being about one hundred and fifty yards astern, and rather to leeward, also hove to. About eight o'clock, the British ship fired a shot just ahead of the Moultrie, and hailed her, the answer was the Polly of New York, upon which she immediately hauled her wind,

and hailed the Randolph. She was then for the first time discovered to be a two decker. After several questions asked and answered, as she was ranging up along side the Randolph, and had got on her weather quarter, lieutenant Barnes of that ship called out, "This is the Randolph," and she immediately hoisted her colors and gave the enemy a broadside. Shortly after the action commenced, captain Biddle received a wound in the thigh and fell. This occasioned some confusion, as it was at first thought that he was killed. He soon however ordered a chair to be brought, said that he was only slightly wounded, and being carried forward encouraged the crew. The stern of the enemy's ship being clear of the Randolph, the captain of the Moultrie gave orders to fire, but the enemy having shot a head, so as to bring the Randolph between them, the last broadside of the Moultrie went into the Randolph, and it was thought by one of the men saved who was stationed on the quarter deck near captain Biddle, that he was wounded by a shot from the Moultrie. The fire from the Randolph was constant and well directed. She fired nearly three broadsides to the enemy's one, and she appeared while the battle lasted to be in a continual blaze. In about twenty minutes after the action began, and while the surgeon was examining captain Biddle's wound on the quarter deck, the Randolph blew up.

The enemy's vessel was the British ship Yarmouth of sixty-four guns, commanded by captain Vincent. So closely were they engaged, that captain Morgan of the Fair American,

and all his crew thought that it was the enemy's ship that had blown up. He stood for the Yarmouth, and had a trumpet in his hand to hail and inquire how captain Biddle was, when he discovered his mistake. Owing to the disabled condition of the Yarmouth the other vessels escaped.

The cause of the explosion was never ascertained, but it is remarkable that just before he sailed, after the clerk had copied the signals and orders for the armed vessels that accompanied him, he wrote at the foot of them, "In case of coming to action in the night be very careful of your magazines." The number of persons on board the Randolph was three hundred and fifteen, who all perished, except four men, who were tossed about for four days on a piece of the wreck before they were discovered and taken up. From the information of two of these men, who were afterwards in Philadelphia, and of some individuals in the other vessels of the squadron, we have been enabled to state some particulars of this unfortunate event in addition to the accounts given of it by Dr. Ramsay in his History of the American Revolution, and in his history of the revolution of South Carolina. In the former work, the historian thus concludes his account of the action: "Captain Biddle who perished on board the Randolph was universally lamented. He was in the prime of life, and had excited high expectations of future usefulness to his country, as a bold and skilful naval officer."

Thus prematurely fell at the age of twenty-seven, as gallant an officer as any country ever boasted of. In the short career which Providence allowed to him, he displayed all those qualities which constitute a great soldier. Brave to excess, and consummately skilled in his profession, no danger nor unexpected event could shake his firmness, or disturb his presence of mind. An exact and rigid disciplinarian, he tempered his authority with so much humanity and affability, that his orders were always executed with cheerfulness and alacrity. Perhaps no officer ever understood better the art of commanding the affections as well as the respect of those who served under him: if that can be called an art which was rather the natural effect of the benevolence and magnanimity of his character.

BLAND, THEODORIC, a worthy patriot and statesman, was a native of Virginia, and descended from an ancient and respectable family in that state. He was bred to the science of physic, but upon the commencement of the American war he quitted the practice, and took an active part in the cause of his country. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and had the command of a regiment of dragoons. While in the army he frequently signalized himself by brilliant actions. In 1779 he was appointed to the command of the convention troops at Albemarle barracks, in Virginia, and continued in that situation till some time in 1780, when he was elected to a seat in congress.—He continued in that body three years, the time allowed by the confederation. After the

expiration of this term he again returned to Virginia, and was chosen a member of the state legislature. He opposed the adoption of the constitution, believing it to be repugnant to the interests of his country, and was in the minority, that voted against its ratification.— But when it was at length adopted, he submitted to the voice of the majority. He was chosen to represent the district, in which he lived, in the first congress under the constitution. He died at New York, June 1, 1790, while attending a session of congress, in the forty ninth year of his age.

He was honest, open, candid; and his conduct was such in his intercourse with mankind as to secure universal respect. Though a legislator, he was not destitute of a genius for poetry.

BOWDOIN, JAMES, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, 1727, and was the son of William Bowdoin, an eminent merchant. His father was a native of France, and after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he fled among the persecuted protestants of that country first to Ireland, and afterwards to New England in 1688. He landed at Falmouth, now Portland, in Casco bay, and after continuing there about two years removed to Boston in 1690. It is remarkable, that the day after his removal, all the inhabitants of Casco bay were cut off by the Indians.

Mr. Bowdoin was graduated at Harvard College in 1745. He very soon became a distinguished character among the citizens of Boston; was chosen a representative to the

general court, 1756 ; and from this year continued in public life till the year 1769, when he was negatived by governor Bernard, on account of his being the most leading whig at the council board. He was, the next year, sent representative from Boston ; chosen a counsellor ; and accepted by Mr. Hutchinson, because he thought his influence less prejudicial " in the house of representatives, than at the council board." He was one of the committee that drew the answer to the governor's speeches, where he asserted and endeavoured to prove, by strong arguments, the *right* of Great Britain to tax America. For this he had the honor of being negatived by governor Gage, in 1774, who declared that " he had express orders from his majesty to set aside from that board, the honorable Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. Dexter, and Mr. Winthrop."

During this memorable year, delegates were chosen to meet at Philadelphia, which was the first congress of the United States. Mr. Bowdoin was the first member of the Massachusetts delegation. He was prevented from attending his duty by his ill state of health. Mr. Hancock was afterwards chosen in his place. In 1775, when the town of Boston was blockaded, Mr. Bowdoin was moderator of the meeting, when the inhabitants agreed to give up their arms to general Gage, on condition of their being permitted to leave the place with their property, and without disturbance. In this business he conducted with great prudence and firmness, and was one of the first who went out of Boston after the agreement. It is well

known how shamefully the promises of the British commanders were violated. Mr. Bowdoin took his place as chief of the Massachusetts council at Watertown, and was one of the *fifteen*, who by the charter were to act in the room of the governor, when the office was vacated. In 1778—80, the convention for establishing a state government for Massachusetts met at Cambridge, and afterwards at Boston. Of this body, Mr. Bowdoin, was President. In the year 1785, after the resignation of Hancock, he was chosen governor of Massachusetts, and was re-elected the following year. In this office his wisdom, firmness, and inflexible integrity were conspicuous.—With uniform ability and patriotism he advocated the cause of his country, and his writings and exertions during the revolutionary war were eminently useful. When the constitution of the United States was planned, and the Massachusetts convention met to consider whether it should be adopted, Mr. Bowdoin was at the head of the Boston delegation, all of whom voted in favour of it. He made a very handsome speech upon the occasion, which may be read in the volume of their debates.—From this time, he changed the tumult of public scenes, for domestic peace, and the satisfactions of study.

He always had been a student. He was an excellent scholar at college, and afterwards pursued philosophical studies, having left his mercantile business, that he might enjoy *otium cum dignitate*. His letters to Dr. Franklin have been published. When the American

academy of arts and sciences was instituted, he was appointed the first president, and contributed several papers which were printed in the first volume of their transactions. He also pronounced an oration, "upon the benefits of philosophy," which was printed in a pamphlet, and also in the volume, with the proceedings of the society. His literary reputation was not confined to his own country. He was a member of several foreign societies for the promotion of agriculture, arts and commerce. He was also fellow of the royal society, London. He received a diploma of doctor of laws from several universities of Europe, and from Philadelphia, as well as his *Alma Mater* at Cambridge. It was a great acquisition to this seminary, to have him connected with their government. As a member of the council he was ex officio, one of the overseers. And he was elected a fellow of the corporation, which office he executed with great judgment, honor and fidelity, but which he resigned when he was chosen governor of the Commonwealth. He was a munificent friend to the college. Beside his donations to the library, and philosophical apparatus, he left 400 pounds, Massachusetts currency, to be appropriated to certain purposes, as mentioned in his will.—His large and valuable library was given to the academy of arts and sciences.

In other walks of life Mr. Bowdoin was conspicuous and useful. When the humane society was instituted he was chosen the first president. He was always ready to promote every literary, benevolent and religious institu-

tions. He exhibited the virtues of social life in all their engaging lustre, and he also breathed a christian spirit.

He died in Boston, after a distressing illness of three months, November 6, 1790, in the sixty fourth year of his age.

BRACKETT, **JOSHUA**, president of the New Hampshire medical society, was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, in May 1773, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1792.—He afterwards pursued the study of theology, and commenced a preacher; but a regard to his health induced him soon to engage in the study of physie. After a life of patriotism and usefulness he died at Portsmouth, July 17, 1802, in the sixty ninth year of his age, in full belief of the restoration of all things.

He was much distinguished for his activity and zeal in the cause of American independence. He was one of the committee of safety during the revolutionary war. A friend to medical science, he exerted himself to establish the medical society in New Hampshire, and gave about one hundred and fifty volumes as the foundation of its library. He made minutes of important cases occurring in his practice. He was a man of integrity, mildness and benevolence. Such was his regard to the poor, that he never made a charge, where he supposed the payment would occasion the smallest inconvenience. His heart could sympathise in the distress of others.

BRADFORD, **WILLIAM**, an American lawyer of eminence, was born in Philadelphia, September 14th, 1775, and was placed early

under the particular care of a very respectable and worthy clergyman, a few miles from that city, from whom he received the rudiments of an education, which was afterwards improved to the greatest advantage, and under the tuition of this excellent preceptor he remained, with little interruption, until he was fit to enter college. It was at this time that his father had formed a plan of keeping him at home, and of bringing him up in the insurance office, which he then conducted; but so strong was the love of learning implanted in the young mind of his son, that neither persuasion, nor offers of a pecuniary advantage, could prevail with him to abandon the hopes of a liberal education, and he voluntarily offered to resign every expectation of the former from his father to obtain the advantages of the latter, by a regular course of studies. Accordingly in the spring of 1769, he was sent to Princeton, and entered the college of Nassau Hall, then under the direction of the late learned and pious Dr. John Witherspoon, where he continued with great benefit to himself till the fall of 1772, when he received the honors of the college by a degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1775 that of A. M. During his residence at this seminary, he was greatly beloved by his fellow students, while he confirmed the expectations of his friends and the faculty of the college, by giving repeated evidence of genius and taste, and at the public commencement had one of the highest honors of the class conferred upon him.

He continued at Princeton till the year following, during which time an opportunity was afforded him of attending Dr. Witherspoon's excellent lectures on theology, and, from this useful teacher he received much information and general knowledge; after which he returned to the scenes of his youth, and spent several months under the instruction of his first reverend preceptor, who strove to prepare him for future usefulness by his piety, experience, and knowledge of the world.

Thus fitted for active life, after consulting his own inclinations, and the advice of his friends, he fixed on the study of the law, which he commenced under the late honorable Edward Shippen, esq. then one of the council of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and late chief justice of that state, where he prosecuted his studies with his usual diligence and unwearied application.

In the Spring of 1776 he was called upon, by the peculiar circumstances of the times, to exert himself in defence of the dearest rights of human nature, and to join the standard of his country, in opposition to the oppressive exactions of Britain. When the militia were called out to form the flying camp, he was chosen major of brigade to general Roberdeau, and on the expiration of his term accepted a company in colonel Hampton's regular troops, where he was soon promoted to the station of deputy paymaster general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in which office he continued about two years, till his want of health, being of a delicate constitution, obliged him to resign

his commission and return home. He now recommenced the study of the law, and in 1779 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, where his rising character soon introduced him into an unusual share of business ; and, in August 1780, only one year after he was licensed, by the recommendations of the bar, and the particular attention of his late excellency Joseph Reed, esq. then president of the state, he was appointed attorney general of the state of Pennsylvania.

In 1784 he married the daughter of Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, counsellor at law, with whom he lived till his death in the exercise of every domestic virtue that could adorn human nature. On the reformation of the courts of justice under the new constitution of Pennsylvania, he was solicited to accept the honorable office of one of the judges of the supreme court, which, with much hesitation, he accepted, and was commissioned by his excellency governor Mifflin, August 22, 1791.

His indefatigable industry, unshaken integrity, and correct judgment, enabled him to give general satisfaction in this office, as well to the suitors as at the bar. Here he had determined to spend a considerable part of his life ; but, on the attorney general of the United States being promoted to the office of secretary of state, Mr. Bradford was urged, by various public considerations, to yield to the pressure of the occasion, and accept of that office. He accordingly resigned his judge's commission and was appointed attorney general of the United States on the 28th day of January,

1794. This office he held till his death, when he was found at his post, in the midst of great usefulness, possessing, in a high degree, the confidence of the country.

Mr. Bradford's temper was mild and amiable; his manners were genteel, unassuming, modest, and conciliating. As a public speaker, his eloquence was soft, persuasive, nervous and convincing. He understood mankind well, and knew how to place his arguments and his reasonings in the most striking point of light. His language was pure, sententious, and pleasing; and he so managed most of his forensic disputes, as scarcely ever to displease his opponents; while he gave the utmost satisfaction to his clients. His close application to the law, and the litigation of the bar, did not prevent him altogether from indulging now and then his fondness for poetry; his taste and talents for which were above the common standard, and several pieces of his composition have been published. In 1793 he published "an inquiry how far the punishment of death is necessary in Pennsylvania." This was written at the request of his excellency governor Mifflin, and intended for the use of the legislature, in the nature of a report; they having the subject at large under their consideration. This performance justly gained him great credit, and its happy effects are manifested wherever it has been read with attention, especially in the reformation of the penal codes of several states in the Union, where the interests of humanity have, at last, prevailed over ancient and inveterate prejudices.

He died on the 23d day of August, 1795, in the 40th year of his age, and was, according to his express desire, buried by the side of his parents in the burial ground, belonging to the second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, an eminent printer and friend of his country, died at Philadelphia, September 25, 1791, in the seventy third year of his age. In the war with Great Britain he early espoused the cause of his country, and was colonel of a regiment. He was many years editor of the Pennsylvania journal, and being a printer, as were his ancestors for three generations, like them he devoted his press to the interests of liberty.

BROOKS, ELEAZAR, a brigadier general in the late war, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1726. Without the advantages of education he acquired a valuable fund of knowledge. It was his practice in early life to read the most approved books, and then to converse with the most intelligent men respecting them. In 1774 he was chosen a representative to the general court and continued twenty seven years in public life, being successively a representative, a member of the senate, and of the council. He took a decided part in the American revolution. At the head of a regiment he was engaged in the battle at White Plains in 1776, and in the second action near Still Water, October 7, 1777, and distinguished himself by his cool determined bravery. From the year 1801 he secluded himself in the tranquil scenes of domestic life. He died at Lincoln, Massachusetts, November 9, 1806, aged eighty years.

General Brooks possessed an uncommonly strong and penetrating mind, and his judgment as a statesman was treated with respect. He was diligent and industrious, slow in concerting, but expeditious in performing his plans. He was a firm believer in the doctrines of christianity, and in his advanced years accepted the office of deacon in the church at Lincoln. This office he ranked above all others, which he had sustained during life.

BROWN, ANDREW, editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, was born in Ireland about the year 1744. He came to America in 1773 as a soldier in a British regiment ; but he quitted the service and settled in Massachusetts. He engaged in the American cause at the commencement of the war, and displayed great courage in the battles of Lexington and Bunker's hill. He was also a useful officer in the northern army under general Gates. At the close of the war he established an academy for young ladies in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on a very liberal and extensive plan. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he pursued the same object ; but as his employment did not well accord with a very irritable temper, he relinquished it. He now established the Federal gazette, the first number of which was published October 1, 1788. The present government of the United States had not then commenced, and his paper was the channel, through which some of the most intelligent friends of the constitution addressed the public. He pursued his task with indefatigable industry ; but difficulties pressed upon him, and he seemed to have

little prospect of deriving much pecuniary advantage from his paper, before the city was visited with the yellow fever in 1793. As he remained in Philadelphia during the ravages of the pestilence, and continued his gazette, when the other daily papers were suspended, he derived from this circumstance an increase of patronage, which at length rewarded his labors. His exertions were not relaxed through his success; but, changing the name of his paper to that of the Philadelphia Gazette, and resolving, that it should not be devoted exclusively to any political sect, but should be open to discussions from every side, he made it a correct vehicle of important intelligence.—The profits of his establishment were now great, and he was in the midst of prosperity, when it pleased God to overwhelm him with ruin. His house took fire by means of his office, which was in one part of it, January 27, 1797, and in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue his family from the flames, he was so much burned that he survived but a few days. His wife and three children were the next day committed to a common grave, and the next Saturday, February 4, 1797, his spirit followed them into another world.

BROWN, MOSES, a brave officer in the navy of the United States, died in December, 1803, aged sixty two years. During the last forty eight years of his life he followed the profession of a mariner. In the revolutionary war his reputation gained him the command of several of the largest private armed ships from New England. In these stations he was zealous

lous, brave, and successful. He was engaged in several severe battles with the enemy, and distinguished himself particularly in one with a ship of superior force. When the small American navy was establishing, a number of years after the war, the merchants of Newburyport built a ship by subscription for the government, and obtained the command of her for captain Brown. His advanced age had not impaired his skill, nor deprived him of his zeal and activity. While he commanded the *Merrimac* he was as enterprising and successful as formerly; and he followed till his death his accustomed avocation.

BRYAN, GEORGE, a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, was a native of Dublin, in Ireland, and was the eldest son of an ancient and respectable family. He came to this country in early life, and lived forty years in Philadelphia. At first he engaged extensively in commercial business; but it pleased the wise Disposer of events to defeat his plans, and reduce him to a state of comparative poverty.—He afterwards lived more in accordance with ancient simplicity. He was an active and intelligent man. Previously to the revolution he was introduced into public employments.—He was a delegate to the congress, which met in 1775, for the purpose of petitioning and remonstrating against the arbitrary measures of Great Britain. In the war, which followed, he took an open and active part. After the declaration of independence, he was vice president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and on the death of president Whar-

ion, in May 1778, he was placed at the head of the government. When his office, by the limitation of the constitution, expired in the autumn of 1779, he was elected a member of the legislature. Here, amidst the tumult of war and invasion, when every one was trembling for himself, his mind was occupied by the claims of humanity and charity. He at this time planned and completed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery, which is an imperishable monument to his memory. He thus furnished evidence, that in opposing the exactions of a foreign power he was opposing tyranny, and was really attached to the cause of liberty.—After this period he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, in which station he continued during the remainder of his life. In 1784 he was elected one of the council of censors, and was one of its principal members till his death, which took place at Philadelphia, January 28, 1791.

Besides the offices already mentioned, judge Bryan filled a variety of public, literary, and charitable employments. Formed for a close application to study, animated with an ardent thirst for knowledge, and blessed with a memory of wonderful tenacity, and a clear, penetrating, and decisive judgment, he availed himself of the labors and acquisitions of others, and brought honor to the stations, which he occupied. To his other attainments he added the virtues of the christian. He was distinguished by his benevolence and sympathy with the distressed, by an unaffected humility and modesty, by his readiness to forgive injuries,

and by the inflexible integrity of his conduct. He was superior to the frowns and blandishments of the world. Thus eminently qualified for the various public offices, in which he was placed, he was faithful and humble in discharging their duties, and he filled them with dignity and reputation in the worst of times, and in the midst of a torrent of unmerited obloquy and opposition. Such was his disinterestedness, and his zeal for the good of others, that his own interest seemed to be overlooked. In the administration of justice he was impartial and incorruptible. He was an ornament to the profession of christianity, which he made, the delight of his connexions, and a public blessing to the state. By his death religion lost an amiable example, and science a steady friend.

BUTLER, RICHARD, a brave officer during the war of the American revolution, sustained the office of colonel at the close of the struggle with Great Britain. On more than one occasion he had distinguished himself in a remarkable manner. In the battle with the Indians near the Miamis villages, November 4, 1791, which terminated in the defeat of St. Clair, he commanded the right wing of the army, with the rank of general. In this engagement he was killed.

BUTLER, THOMAS, a brave officer during the war with Great Britain, was a brother of the preceding. Three other brothers fought in the service of their country. In the year 1776 he was a student at law with the eminent judge Wilson of Philadelphia; but early in

that year he quitted his studies, and joined the army as a subaltern. He soon obtained the command of a company, in which grade he continued till the close of the revolutionary contest. He was in almost every action, that was fought in the middle states during the war. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he received the thanks of Washington on the field of battle, through his aid de camp, general Hamilton, for his intrepid conduct in rallying a detachment of retreating troops, and giving the enemy a severe fire. At the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he received the thanks of general Wayne for defending a defile in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy, while colonel Richard Butler's regiment made good their retreat.

At the close of the war he retired into private life as a farmer, and continued in the enjoyment of rural and domestic happiness till the year 1791, when he again took the field to meet a savage foe, that menaced our western frontier. He commanded a battalion in the disastrous battle of November 4, in which his brother fell. Orders were given by general St. Clair to charge with the bayonet, and major Butler, though his leg had been broken by a ball, yet on horse back led his battalion to the charge. It was with difficulty, that his surviving brother, captain Edward Butler, removed him from the field. In 1792 he was continued on the establishment as a major, and in 1794, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel commandant of the fourth sub-legion. He commanded in this year fort Fay-

ette at Pittsburgh, and prevented the deluded insurgents from taking it more by his name, than by his force, for he had but few troops. In 1797 he was named by president Washington as the officer best calculated to command in the state of Tennessee, when it was necessary to dispossess some citizens, who had imprudently settled on the Indian lands. Accordingly in May he marched with his regiment from the Miami on the Ohio, and by that prudence and good sense, which marked his character through life, he in a short time removed all difficulties. While in Tennessee he made several treaties with the Indians. In 1802, at the reduction of the army, he was continued as colonel of a regiment on the peace establishment.

The close of his life was embittered by trouble. In 1803 he was arrested by the commanding general at fort Adams, on the Mississippi, and sent to Maryland, where he was tried by a court martial, and acquitted of all the charges, except that of wearing his hair. He was then ordered to New Orleans, where he arrived to take the command of the troops October 20.—He was again arrested the next month, but the court did not meet till July of next year, and their decision is not known. Colonel Butler died September 7, 1805, aged fifty one years.

CASWELL, RICHARD, governor of North Carolina, received an education suitable for the bar, and was uniformly distinguished as a friend to the rights of mankind. He possessed a sensibility, which impelled him to relieve the

distress, which he witnessed. Whenever oppressed indigence called for his professional assistance, he afforded it without the hope of any other reward, than the consciousness of having exerted himself to promote the happiness of a fellow man.

Warmly attached to the liberties of his country, he was appointed a member of the first congress in 1774, and he early took arms in resistance to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. He was at the head of a regiment in 1776, when it became necessary to oppose a body of loyalists, composed of a number of the ignorant and disorderly inhabitants of the frontiers, styling themselves regulators, and of emigrants from the highlands of Scotland. This party of about fifteen hundred men was collected in the middle of February under general M'Donald. He was pursued by general Moore, and on the twenty seventh, he found himself under the necessity of engaging colonel Caswell, who was intrenched with about a thousand minute men and militia, directly in his front, at a place called Moore's creek-bridge. This was about sixteen miles distant, from Wilmington, where M'Donald hoped to join general Clinton. But he was defeated and taken prisoner by Caswell, with the loss of seventy men in killed and wounded, and fifteen hundred excellent rifles. This victory was of eminent service to the American cause in North Carolina.

Mr. Caswell was president of the convention, which formed the constitution of North Carolina, in December 1776, under which con-

stitution he was governor from April 1777 to the year 1780, and from 1785 to 1787. At the time of his death he was president of the senate, and for a number of years he had held the commission of major general. He died at Fayetteville, November 20, 1789.

In his character the public and domestic virtues were united. Ever honored with some marks of the approbation of his fellow citizens, he watched with unremitting attention over the welfare of the community, and anxiously endeavoured also to promote the felicity of its members in their separate interests. While the complacency of his disposition and his equal temper peculiarly endeared him to his friends, they commanded respect even from his enemies.

CHAMPE, JOHN, was a native of Virginia, and during our revolutionary war, a serjeant-major in a legion of cavalry. After the detection of Arnold's treason, and the capture of major Andre, the commander in chief received frequent intelligence that many American officers, and one brigadier-general, high in his confidence, were implicated in the guilt of that conspiracy. He consulted with major Lee on the subject, submitted to his inspection the papers detailing this alarming intelligence, and desired his opinion on the subject. Major Lee endeavored to calm his apprehensions, and represented this, as an artifice which the British general had adopted to weaken the confidence of the commander in chief in his subordinate officers, and to sow the seeds of discord in the American camp. Washington observed, that

the same thought had occurred to him ; but as these remarks applied with equal force to Arnold before his desertion, he was determined on probing this matter to the bottom. He proceeded to say, that what he had then to communicate was a subject of high delicacy, and entire confidence. He wished major Lee to recommend some bold and enterprising individual from the legion he commanded, who should proceed on that very night to the enemy's camp, in the character of a deserter. He was to make himself known to one or two of Washington's confidential agents in New York, obtain, through their means, the most authentic evidence of the innocence or guilt of the American officers suspected, and transmit the result to major Lee. Another part of his project was to seize the traitor and to bring him alive to the American camp ; but the orders were positive not to put him to death, and to suffer him to escape, if he could not be taken by any other means. His public punishment was all that Washington desired. He flattered himself that by Arnold's arrest he would be enabled to unravel this conspiracy, and *save the life of the unfortunate Andre*. When major Lee sounded Champe on this business, the heroic serjeant replied, that if any means could be devised by which he could testify his devotion to his country, and his attachment to his commander in chief, compatible with honor, he would cheerfully endure any personal risk : but his soul abhorred the thoughts of desertion. Major Lee with much difficulty succeeded in convincing him, that in no other way could he

render so important a service to his country, and he was at last prevailed upon to undertake this hazardous service. After being furnished with his instructions, which he hastily took down in a character, or rather cipher of his own, (for he was not permitted to carry written orders,) his difficulty was to pass the American lines. The major was unable to promise him any protection, as this would seem to countenance the plot, and to favor the desertion of others, and the enemy might moreover, obtain intelligence by that means, discover and defeat his object, and he himself suffer the ignominious death of a spy. The serjeant at length departed, and about half an hour afterwards, the colonel was informed that one of the patrols had fallen in with a dragoon, who being challenged put spurs to his horse, and escaped. Lee made light of the intelligence, and scouted the idea that a dragoon belonging to his legion should desert. It was probably, he said, a countryman, who was alarmed at the challenge, and might easily in the night time be mistaken for one of his men. Orders were at length given, to examine the squadron. This command was promptly obeyed, and produced a confirmation of the first intelligence, with the further tidings that this individual was no other than the serjeant major; as neither himself, his baggage, or his horse were to be found. Lee now made lighter than ever of the report; enlarged on the former services of the serjeant, and his known and tried fidelity. He said that he had probably followed the pernicious example set by his superior officers, who, in defi-

ance of their orders, peremptory as they were, occasionally quitted the camp, and were never suspected of desertion. All these pretexts having been exhausted, written orders were at length issued, in the usual form, "Pursue as far as you can serjeant Champe, suspected of desertion; bring him alive that he may suffer in the presence of the army; but kill him if he resists, or escapes after being taken." Before the pursuing party set out, major Lee directed the commanding officer to be changed, which allowed a little more time to the fugitive. Pursuit was at length made, and continued with such eagerness, that Champe escaped at the distance only of three or four hundred yards. The British galleys were lying below Powle's hook; Champe called to them for protection, and leaving his horse and baggage, plunged into the river sword in hand. One of the galleys despatched a boat to his assistance, and fired on his pursuers, by which means Champe gained the shore without injury.

Washington was highly pleased with the result of this adventure. The eagerness of the pursuit he thought would be decisive evidence to the British commander, that this was a real, and not a feigned desertion. Champe was immediately brought before sir Henry Clinton, and questioned by him on a variety of subjects, and amongst the rest, *if any American officers were suspected of desertion, and who those officers were.* The serjeant was forewarned on this point, and gave such answers as would more effectually mislead. After this examination he

was consigned to the care of general Arnold, and by him retained in his former rank. Washington hoped and believed, that the trial of Andre would occupy much time, and enable Champe to accomplish his designs. That gallant officer disdaining all subterfuge, completely foiled this hope, by broadly confessing the nature of his connection with Arnold. The commander in chief offered to exchange Andre for Arnold, a proposal sir Henry Clinton, for obvious motives, declined. Had this gallant officer protracted his trial, and the plot proved successful, the life of Andre would have been saved, not by the intrigues of sir Henry Clinton, but of *Washington* in his favor. The honest and precipitate intrepidity of the British officer, defeated this benevolent project, and no alternative remained but a speedy death. The serjeant, unfortunate as he was in this, was more successful in obtaining evidence the most full and satisfactory, that the suspicions resting on several American officers were foul calumnies, and a forgery of the enemy. He now determined on making one bold attempt for the seizure of Arnold. Having been allowed, at all times, free access to Arnold, marked all his habits and movements, he awaited only a favorable opportunity for the execution of his project. He had ascertained that Arnold usually retired to rest about twelve, and that previous to this, he spent some time in a private garden, adjoining his quarters. He was there to have been seized, bound, and gagged, and under the pretext that he was a soldier in a state of intoxication, to have been conveyed

through bye paths, and unsuspected places, to a boat lying in readiness, in the river Hudson. Champe engaged two confederates, and major Lee, who co-operated in the plan, received timely intelligence of the night fixed on for its execution. At the appointed time, that officer, attended by a small party well mounted, laid in wait on the other side of the Hudson with two spare horses, one for Champe, and the other for Arnold. The return of daylight announced the discomfiture of the plan, and Lee and his party returned to the camp with melancholy forebodings, that the life of the gallant serjeant had been sacrificed to his zeal in the service of his country. Consoling however was the intelligence shortly after received from the confederates, that on the night preceding the one fixed on for Arnold's arrest, that officer had shifted his quarters. It appeared that he was employed to superintend the embarkation of certain troops, composed chiefly of American deserters, and it was apprehended, that unless they were removed from their barracks, which were adjacent to the shore, many might seize that opportunity to escape. This attempt was never afterwards renewed. On the junction of Arnold with lord Cornwallis, in Virginia, the serjeant found means to elude the vigilance of the British lines, and to reach in safety the army of general Greene. Having been furnished by that officer with the means of escaping to Washington's camp, he arrived there to the astonishment and joy of his old confederates in arms.

When Washington assumed the command of the army under president Adams, he caused strict inquiry to be made for the man who had so honorably distinguished himself, intending to honor such tried fidelity with military promotion, and heard, to his great sorrow, that he had died but a short time before, in the state of Kentucky. These facts are taken and condensed from the interesting manuscript of major general Lee.

CHITTENDEN, THOMAS, first governor of Vermont, was born at East Guilford, Connecticut in 1730. He received a common school education, which at that period contributed but little to the improvement of the mind. By a regular advance he passed through the several grades in the militia to the command of a regiment. He many years represented the town, in which he lived, in the general assembly, and thus acquired that knowledge of public business, which afterwards rendered him eminently useful in Vermont.

In the controversy with New York, he was a faithful adviser and a strong supporter of the feeble settlers. During the war of the American revolution, while Warner, Allen, and many others were in the field, he was assiduously engaged in the council at home, where he rendered essential service to his country. He was a member of the convention, which on the 16th of January, 1777, declared Vermont an independent state, and was appointed one of the committee to communicate to congress the proceedings of the inhabitants, and to solicit for their district an admission into the union of

the American states. When the powers of government were assumed by this state, and a constitution was established in 1778, the eyes of the freemen were immediately fixed on Mr. Chittenden as their first magistrate. He was accordingly elected to that arduous and difficult office, and continued in it, one year only excepted, until his death. From the year 1780 till the conclusion of the war, during a period, in which the situation of Vermont was peculiarly perplexing, he displayed a consummate policy. The state was not acknowledged by the congress, and they were contending on the one hand for independence, and on the other hand they were threatened by the British forces from Canada. A little management was necessary to promote the interests of this district. A correspondence was opened with the enemy, who were flattered for several years with the belief, that the people of Vermont were about to subject themselves to the king of England ; and thus a meditated invasion of the territory was averted, and the prisoners were restored. At the same time, the possibility that Vermont would desert the cause of America was held up to congress, and by this means probably the settlers were not required to submit to the claims of New York. Such was the politic course, which governor Chittenden thought it necessary to pursue.

He enjoyed very good health until about a year before his death. In October 1796, he took an affecting leave of his compatriots in the general assembly, imploring the benediction of heaven on them and their constituents.

He died August 24, 1797, aged sixty seven years.

Governor Chittenden, though an illiterate man, possessed great talents. His discernment was keen, and no person knew better how to effect great designs, than himself. Though his open frankness was sometimes abused, yet when secrecy was required in order to accomplish his purposes, no misplaced confidence made them liable to be defeated. His negotiations during the war were master strokes of policy. He possessed a peculiar talent in reconciling the jarring interests among the people. The important services, which he rendered to his country, and especially to Vermont, make his name worthy of honorable remembrance. He lived to see astonishing changes in the district, which was almost a wilderness, when he first removed to it. Instead of his little band of associates, he could enumerate a hundred thousand persons, whose interests were entrusted to his care. He saw them rising superior to oppression, braving the horrors of a foreign war, and finally obtaining a recognition of their independence, and an admission into the United States of America.

CLINTON, GEORGE, late Vice President of the United States, descended from a worthy and respectable family in the county of Orange, and state of New York. His father was a judge and commanded a regiment.

In early youth he was put to the law, and long before he became a man he rallied under the standard of his country, and assisted Amherst in the reduction of Montreal. In this

campaign, he nobly distinguished himself in a conflict on the northern waters, where with four gun boats, after a severe engagement, he captured a French brig of 18 guns.

War being ended, he returned again to his favorite pursuit, the science of the law, and placed himself under the tuition of Justice Smith, where he became a student with Gouverneur Morris.

He had scarcely commenced as a practitioner, when in 1765, the storm appeared to gather round his native land, and the tyrannic disposition of the mother country was manifested. Foreseeing the evil at hand, with a mind glowing with patriotism, correct and quick as lightning in its perceptions; and like time, steady and fixed to the achievement of its object, he abandoned the advantages of the profession to which he had been educated, and became a member of the Colonial Legislature; where he ever displayed a love of liberty, an inflexible attachment to the rights of his country, and that undaunted firmness and integrity, without which *this nation never would have been free*; and which has ever formed the most brilliant, but though by no means the most useful trait of his character. In this situation he remained, contending against the doctrines of British supremacy; and, with great strength of argument, and force of popularity, supporting the rights of America till the crisis arrived, when in 1775, he was returned a member of the patriotic Congress, who laid the foundation of our independence.—While in that venerable body, which is never

to be forgotten, and can never be sufficiently admired, it may be said of him with truth, that "*he strengthened the feeble knees and the hands that hung down.*"

In 1776, he was appointed Brigadier General of the troops of his native state, and in the same year received from Congress an appointment of the same rank, in the national service, which he held during the war.

In 1777, he was appointed by Congress to command the posts of the highlands, a most important and arduous duty. The design of the enemy was to separate New England from the rest of the union, and by preventing the succor of the east, to lay waste the middle and the southern country. Had this plan been carried into effect, American liberty would probably have expired in its cradle.

It was then that this vast and comprehensive genius viewed in its true light the magnitude of the evil contemplated; and he roused to a degree of energy unknown and unexpected. It was then that Burgoyne was, with the best appointed army, ever seen in America, attempting to force his way to Albany, and Howe was endeavoring to effect a connexion with him at that important place.

The crisis was all important and awful—Clinton by being elected governor, had just become the father of the people—the only alternative left him was to preserve those committed to his care, or at their sacrifice, to prevent this junction and save the nation. He did not hesitate—In an instant he resolved, and his resolutions were as firm as the decrees of hea-

ven. He determined at all hazards to save the country. With this view, when Howe attempted to ascend the river, Clinton from every height and angle assailed him. Howe, driven by madness and a temper of revenge, inconsiderately landed and marched into the country, and immortalized his name by burning Kingston and other villages. The hardy sons of the north assembled under the immortal Gates—the junction was prevented—Burgoyne and his army were taken, AMERICA WAS FREE.

We shall now submit to public perusal, the following account of his civil character and employment:

From the capture of Burgoyne for eighteen years in succession, he remained the governor of New York; elected to that important station by a generous and wise people, who knew how to appreciate his wisdom and virtue, and their own blessings. During this period he was President of the convention of that state, which ratified the national constitution: whereas in all other situations, he undeviatingly manifested an ardent attachment to civil liberty.

For the benefit of posterity, it may be well to descend to a few strong characteristics of his administration of the state government.

A riot as violent and extensive in proportion as that of Lord George Gordon, in London, broke out in New York. The untarnished hero mingled with the mob to prevent excess, and allay the passions of the multitude. Tender of the lives of a misguided populace, for

two days he submitted himself to this all important service, and prevented the subversion of private as well as public rights, and the destruction of private property. Perceiving that the passions of the people were not to be allayed, the tenderness of a father yielded to the duties of a magistrate, and those who by his remonstrances he could not soften, by his energy and power, he instantly subdued.

In 1786, a rebellion that threatened a revolution broke out in Massachusetts—the rebels were discomfited, and in large bodies fled to Lebanon, in New York; a place distant 150 miles from the city, which was then the seat of government, and where then was governor Clinton. Of this event he was informed. Not foreseeing the evil, the legislature (which was then in session) had not provided for the emergency, and the executive was without power; but so great was the confidence of the legislature, and so powerful his energy, that in less than three days he appeared on the spot with two regiments of troops, and a competent court of justice, and all proper and necessary characters attendant; and in less than twelve hours the rebel army was dispersed, the faulty magistrates dismissed, and the offenders brought to punishment.

When he assumed the reins of government in New York, the state was infested with many wealthy and potent tories. Few (if not he alone) were brave enough to assume the responsibility: the state had but a spare and meagre population on the North River, with some trifling settlements on the Mohawk. It

ranked below mediocrity, while it may now justly rank among the first states in the union. In this situation he undertook to discharge the duties of the executive, and it may justly, in a great measure, be attributed to the bold persevering, liberal, and dignified policy of this enlightened and able statesman, that New York has risen to so much importance.

To him it was owing, that in the revolution the tory party did not prevail in New York.

It was his noble and dignified policy that furnished the hardy yeomanry of the east, not only with farms on a ten years credit, but a money capital to bring them to a state of cultivation. An act which does equal justice to his head and to his heart.

It was he who devised the plans of finance which have placed the citizens beyond the calls of the tax gatherer; and furnished for them an actual fund of near four millions. He may justly be called the father of that people.

It was he who after having strove, in obedience to the law of this state, to unite Vermont with New York, generously controuled his resentment, and effected her admission as a state into the union.

After a life of his labor and of usefulness faintly portrayed; worn with fatigues of duty, with disease which then afflicted him, and with those calamities which are too commonly incident to life; having led his state to eminent, if not unrivalled importance and prosperity, he retired from public life with a mind resolved not to mingle unnecessarily with governmental

concerns, and to taste those sweets which result from reflecting on a life well spent.

From this state he was roused by a sense of duty, when the struggle came between the political parties of the nation. He had suffered too much for liberty and *freedom of opinion*, to see them expire without any effort on his part. He loved retirement; but he loved his country more.

Those called federalists, contended for rules and maxims of civil government, believed by the republicans (among whom was governor Clinton) to be dangerous to civil liberty.

It was impossible for the great father of New York to remain an idle spectator of these contests—the republican party wanted his aid—his country which had always been dearer to him than any thing else, demanded his services, and he listened to her voice.

It was the wish of the republicans to place him by the side of Jefferson; and accordingly a deputation was sent to him at New York. He highly prized the honors of his country; but believing that in an humble station he could then render her more important services than in one elevated with that dignity and love of country which had governed all his actions, he generously declined the offer.

The republican candidates were selected. It was known that they could not succeed without the aid of the state of New York, and without success to the republican ticket in the city—and that ticket could not succeed without the name and influence of George Clinton. Of course, the elevation of Thomas Jefferson,

which every republican so ardently desired, could not take place, unless the patriot Clinton, who had refused the Vice Presidency, would accept of the station of a representative in the state legislature.

Again the patriot did not hesitate—he sacrificed his domestic quiet to the sense of duty, and the wishes of his country. He became a member of the legislature—with him were carried the other members of the ticket; and Thomas Jefferson was made President.

In 1801, he was again elected governor, and completed the reformation of politics in his native state. In 1804, the people having lost their confidence in colonel Burr, the vice-president—to produce unanimity and restore harmony to the republic, governor Clinton was elected vice president, by the same number of votes that elevated Mr. Jefferson to the presidency: in which station he discharged its duties with unremitted attention and universal satisfaction.

A dangerous schism took place among the people of New York in the spring of 1807, as in their gubernatorial election, and governor Clinton's name was brought into the contest. He was then attending a sick daughter at Washington. He spoke to the people of New York—they recollected the voice of their beloved chief, and the murmur of discontent was silenced.

Of all the revolutionary heroes and worthies to him alone was entrusted the government of a state and a command in the regular army.—Nature gave him a clear and strong mind, which

had been highly cultivated. He was wise from experience, and age had not impaired his intellect. He died what he had always been, an ardent friend to liberty, attached to the rights of the American people in their various classifications—devoted only to his country's good, invariable and inflexible.

This distinguished patriot, statesman and sage, fell at his post, like the great and good Chatham, in the city of Washington, on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; after an illness of about four weeks continuance. He descended to the grave full of years and full of honors. The future historian, when party shall be stripped of her passions and her prejudices, will delight to honor the memory of George Clinton, who in the service of his country both in the field and in the cabinet, during the course of a long, active and virtuous life, ranked second only to the illustrious and immortal Washington.

One of the last acts of his life, was the rejection, by his vote as President of the Senate of the United States, of the late Bank of the United States. The Senate was equally divided on the question, and he gave the casting vote against the renewal.

In order that the public may have an opportunity of judging of the motives which actuated him on this important subject, the editor of the present work thinks it proper to give those remarks which he delivered immediately preceding his vote.

He observed—

“GENTLEMEN,

“As the object on which I am called upon to decide, has excited general sensibility, I must solicit the indulgence of the senate, whilst I briefly state the reasons which influence my judgment.

“Permit me to inform you that the question to be decided does not depend simply upon the rights of Congress to establish under the modification, a Bank; but upon their power to establish a national bank, as contemplated by this bill; in other words, can they create a body politic and corporate, not constituting a part of the government, nor otherwise responsible to it, but by forfeiture of charter, and bestow on the members, privileges, immunities and exemptions, not recognized by the laws of the states, nor enjoyed by the citizens generally? It cannot be doubted but that Congress may pass all necessary and proper laws for carrying into execution the powers specifically granted to the government, or to any department or office thereof, but in doing so the means must be suited and subordinate to the end. The power to create corporations is not expressly granted. It is a high attribute of sovereignty, and in its nature not accessorial or derivative by implication, but primary and independent.

“I cannot believe that this interpretation of the constitution will, in any degree, defeat the purposes for which it was formed; on the contrary, it does appear to me, that the opposite exposition has an inevitable tendency to consolidation, and affords just and serious cause

of alarm. In the course of a long life, I have found that government is not to be strengthened by an assumption of doubtful powers, but by a wise and energetic execution of those which are incontestible. The former never fails to produce suspicion and distrust, whilst the latter inspires respect and confidence.

“ If, however, after a fair experiment, the power vested in the government, shall be found incompetent to the attainment of the object, for which it was instituted, the constitution happily furnishes the means for remedying the evil by amendment ; and I have no doubt, that in such an event, on an appeal to the patriotism and good sense of the community, it will be wisely applied.

“ I will not trespass upon the patience of the senate, any longer than to say from the best examination I have been able to give the subject, I am constrained by a sense of duty to decide in the affirmative, that is, that the first section of the bill be struck out.”

The day after his dissolution, in the house of Representatives of the United States, on motion of Mr. Tallmage, it was unanimously resolved, “ that from the unfeigned respect due to the late Vice President, GEORGE CLINTON, the speaker’s chair be shrouded with black for the remainder of the session, and that the members of the house wear crape on their left arm for thirty days.” A similar resolution was adopted in the Senate.

The funeral moved from the front door of the Senate-chamber, precisely at four o’clock, P. M. attended by the President of the United

States ; members of both houses of Congress ; heads of departments ; officers of government, and a very large concourse of citizens and strangers. The military attended to perform the honors of war, and the inhabitants evinced their respect and regret for the departed patriot, by shutting up their dwellings, stores, &c. during the day.

COOPER, SAMUEL, D. D. one of the most celebrated divines and politicians of New England, was born March 28, 1725.

When he was young he discovered genius and taste, and was a fine classical scholar before he entered college. At the seat of the muses he composed in poetry and prose in a style beyond his years. He had charming oratorical powers, which he displayed on several occasions before the public. As his memory was very tenacious he could at any time repeat the orations he then delivered ; the style was rather Virgilian than an imitation of the Roman orator. Horace and Virgil were his favorite authors of the ancient classics ; Addison and Atterbury of latter days. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1743.

His religious sentiments were liberal, and he was a friend to free enquiry. In discoursing upon religious topics in conversation he discovered the same elegance and propriety of speech which distinguished his pulpit exercises. He had fine colloquial talents and would have made a great figure in speaking *extempore*, had he used himself to it in a public assembly.—His erudition was rather extensive than deep, but his ready mind, fine brilliant imagination,

and quickness of recollection enabled him to shine in company where greater scholars, and much more profound theologians, listened to hear him, to whom, however, he would give up an opinion, when they thought it not correct. If in any thing he was obstinate in his own sentiments, it was upon the politics of the day. His eulogist handsomely describes this part of his character, so that no one can object to his becoming a politician. "He well knew that tyranny opposes itself to religious as well as civil liberty; and being among the first who perceived the injustice and ruinous tendency of the British court, which at length obliged the Americans to defend their rights with the sword, this reverend patriot was among the first who took an early and decided part in the politicks of his country."

He was, however, a political writer earlier in life than any threatening of British thralldom. In the year 1754, he wrote the *Crisis*, a pamphlet against the *excise act*, which our general court contemplated. He certainly was at all all times a leading character among the American whigs. And from the time of the stamp act to the revolutionary war, some of the best political pieces in the Boston Gazette were the effusions of his pen. The letters from governor Hutchinson to Whately, which were printed in Boston, were sent to Dr. Cooper; whether by Dr. Franklin or Mr. Temple is not ascertained. They were put into his hands to read, to communicate to certain friends, but under a strict injunction not to have them published. They were published

by a gentleman to whom they were communicated upon his promise of returning them "uncopied." The Doctor was not to blame, and was much grieved at the consequences of the publication, which were a duel between Mr. Whately and Mr. Temple, and loss of the office of postmaster-general to Dr. Franklin.—Mr. Temple was never satisfied with the apology of Dr. Cooper for what he thought a breach of confidence.

In the spring of 1775, Dr. Cooper, with other patriots, was lampooned by the British officers in an oration pronounced in Boston. He afterwards met with insults, and it was happy for him that he left the town before Lexington battle, as he was very obnoxious to the authority then in Boston. He was a warm friend to the independence of his country, 1776; and joined heartily in promoting the alliance with France. The great friendship subsisting between him, Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, was one means of his being known in France; and the gentlemen coming from that kingdom were generally recommended to him by those ambassadors. When the fleets of his most Christian Majesty adorned our harbors, he was always the confidential friend of the gentlemen who commanded; and many officers and subjects of that august monarch were received by him with great cordiality that was pleasing, and highly endeared him to them.

He enjoyed his vigor of mind, his activity, and his cheerfulness till he was seized with his last illness; this was an apoplectic turn, which continued only a few days. He expired December 23, 1783.

CUSHING, THOMAS, L. L. D. lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, was born in the year 1725, and completed his academical education, at the university of Cambridge, in his native state.

While he was very young, the town of Boston called him to fill some of its most respectable offices, and delegated him as its representative to the general court. In this situation, his patriotism, his abilities, and his faculty in dispatching business, led the house of Assembly to chose him their speaker, a place which had for many years been filled by his father with great reputation. While he was in the chair, the contest with Great Britain ripened to a conclusion, and the station he held not only called out his exertions in the service of his country, but rendered him known, wherever the cause of America was patronized, and indeed throughout the European world. Of the two first continental congresses, which laid a foundation for the independence and happiness of this country, he was a judicious and an active member. On his return to his own state, he was chosen a member of the council, which then constituted its supreme executive. He was also appointed judge of the courts of common pleas, and of probate in the county of Suffolk, which stations he held until the adoption of the present constitution, when he was called to the office of lieutenant-governor, in which he continued until his death.

Under arbitrary, or monarchical governments, a man's being appointed to, or continued in an office, is no certain evidence of his being

qualified for it; but in governments, free like ours, the appointment of a person for a long course of years together, to guard the interests of the people, and to transact their important affairs, is the most incontestible proof of his abilities and integrity. This observation was verified in Mr. Cushing. He thoroughly understood the interest of his country, and meant invariably to pursue them. Very few men knew better than he, how to predict the consequences of the public conduct—to balance contending parties—to remove difficulties—and to unite separate and divided interests.—His life was a state of constant exertion in the service of his country; its happiness was dear to him in health; it lay near his heart in his last moments; and, while he expressed a satisfaction in having honestly and uprightly, in every department he had filled, aimed at doing good, he manifested the most tender solicitude, for the peace and prosperity of America.

There was a time when Mr. Cushing was considered in Great Britain as the leader of the whigs in this country. He was not esteemed so in Boston. He had less political zeal than Otis, or Adams, or Hancock; but by his pleasant temper, his moderation, his conversing with men of different parties, though he sometimes was lashed by their strokes for want of firmness, he obtained more influence than either, except Mr. Hancock.—The reason of his being known so much in the mother country was, that his name was signed to all the public papers, as speaker of the house. Hence he was sometimes exposed to

the sarcasms of the ministerial writers. In the pamphlet of Dr. Johnson, called, "Taxation no Tyranny," one object of the Americans is said to be, "to adorn the brows of Mr. C——g with a diadem." He had a rank among the patriots, as a sincere friend to the public good, and he was also a friend to religion, which he manifested by a constant attendance upon all pious institutions.

Mr. Cushing had a firm constitution, but was subject to the gout. It was this disorder, which deprived his country of his abilities, at a time, when an important change was agitating in her political fabric. On the 19th of February, 1788, he was attacked by the gout in his breast, and, on the 28th of the same month, he died in the 63d year of his age, having had the satisfaction to see the new federal constitution ratified, by the convention of Massachusetts, a few days before his death.

DARKE, WILLIAM, a brave officer during the American war, was born in Philadelphia county in 1736, and when a boy accompanied his parents to Virginia. In the nineteenth year of his age he joined the army under general Braddock, and shared in the dangers of his defeat in 1755. In the beginning of the war with Great Britain he accepted a captain's commission, and served with great reputation till the close of the war, at which time he held the rank of major. In 1791 he received from congress the command of a regiment in the army under general St. Clair, and bore a distinguished part in the unfortunate battle with the Indians on the fourth of November

in the same year. In this battle he lost a favorite son, and narrowly escaped with his own life. In his retirement during his remaining years he enjoyed the confidence of the state, which had adopted him, and was honored with the rank of major general of the militia. He died at his seat, in Jefferson county, November 26, 1801, in the sixty sixth year of his age.

DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, lieutenant colonel commandant in the North Carolina line, and brigadier general in the militia of that state, was the youngest son of George Davidson, who removed with his family from Lancaster county, in Pennsylvania, in the year 1750, to Rowan county, in North Carolina.

William was born in the year 1746, and was educated in a plain country manner at an academy in Charlotte, the county town of Mecklenburg, which adjoins Rowan.

Like most of the enterprising youth of America, Davidson repaired to the standard of his country on the commencement of our war, and was appointed a major in one of the first regiments formed by the government of North Carolina.

In this character he marched with the North Carolina line under Brigadier general Nash to the main army in New Jersey, where he served under the commander in chief, until the North Carolina line was detached in November, 1779, to reinforce the southern army, commanded by major general Lincoln. Previous to this event, Major Davidson was promoted to the command of a regiment with the rank of lieutenant colonel commandant.

As he passed through North Carolina, Davidson obtained permission to visit his family, from which he had been absent nearly three years. The delay produced by this visit saved him from captivity, as he found Charleston so closely invested when he arrived in its neighborhood, as to prevent his rejunction with his regiment.

Soon after the surrender of general Lincoln and his army, the loyalists of North Carolina, not doubting the complete success of the royal forces, began to embody themselves for the purpose of contributing their active aid in the field to the subsequent operations of the British general. They were numerous in the western parts of the state, and especially in the Highland settlement about Cross creek.—Lieutenant colonel Davidson put himself at the head of some of our militia, called out to quell the expected insurrection. He proceeded with vigor in the execution of his trust; and in an engagement with a party of loyalists near Catson's mill, he was severely wounded; the ball entered the umbilical region and passed through his body near the kidneys. This confined him for eight weeks; when recovering he instantly took the field, having been recently appointed brigadier general by the government of North Carolina, in the place of brigadier general Rutherford, taken at the battle of Camden. He exerted himself in conjunction with general Sumner and colonel Davie, to interrupt the progress of lord Cornwallis in his advance towards Salisbury, and throughout that eventful

period, gave unceasing evidences of his zeal and firmness in upholding his falling country.

After the victory obtained by Morgan at the Cowpens, Davidson was among the most active of his countrymen in assembling the militia of his district, to enable general Greene, who had joined the light corps under Morgan, to stop the progress of the advancing enemy, and was detached by general Greene on the night of the last day of January to guard the very ford selected by lord Cornwallis for his passage of the Catawba river on the next morning.—Davidson possessed himself of the post in the night at the head of three hundred men; and having placed a picquet near the shore, stationed his corps at some small distance from the ford.

General Henry Lee, from whose “memoirs of the war in the Southern department of the United States,” we copy the presant sketch of General Davidson, gives the following account of the rencontre: :

“A disposition was immediately made to dislodge Davidson, which the British general, O'Hara, with the guards effected. Lieutenant Colonel Hall led with the light company, followed by the grenadiers. The current was rapid, the stream waist deep, and five hundred yards in width. The soldiers crossed in platoons, supporting each other's steps. When lieutenant colonel Hall reached the middle of the river, he was deserted by the American centinels, whose challenge and fire brought Davidson's corps into array. Deserted by his guide, Hall passed directly across, not know-

ing the landing place, which lay below him.— This deviation from the common course rendered it necessary for Davidson to incline to the right; but this manœuvre, although promptly performed, was not effected until the light infantry had gained the shore. A fierce conflict ensued, which was well supported by Davidson and his inferior force. The militia at length yielded, and Davidson, while mounting his horse to direct the retreat, was killed. The corps dispersed, and sought safety in the woods. Our loss was small, excepting general Davidson, an active, zealous and influential officer. The British lieutenant colonel Hall was also killed, with three of the light infantry, and thirty six were wounded. Lord Cornwallis's horse was shot under him and fell as soon as he got upon the shore. Leslee's horses were carried down the stream, and with difficulty saved; and O'Hara's tumbled over with him in the water."

The loss of brigadier general Davidson would have always been felt in any stage of the war. It was particularly detrimental in its effect at this period, as he was the chief instrument relied upon by general Greene for the assemblage of the militia; an event all important at this crisis, and anxiously desired by the American general. The ball passed through his breast, and he instantly fell dead.

This promising soldier was thus lost to his country in the meridian of life, and at a moment when his services would have been highly beneficial to her. He was a man of popular manners, pleasing address, active and indefatig-

gable. Enamored with the profession of arms, and devoted to the great cause for which he fought, his future usefulness may be inferred from his former conduct.

The congress of the United States, in gratitude for his services, and in commemoration of their sense of his worth, passed the following resolution directing the erection of a monument to his memory.

Resolved, That the governor and council of the state of North Carolina be desired to erect a monument, at the expense of the United States, not exceeding the value of five hundred dollars, to the memory of the late brigadier general Davidson, who commanded the militia of the district of Salisbury, in the state of North Carolina, and was killed on the first day of February last, fighting gallantly in the defence of the liberty and independence of these states.

DAYTON, ELIAS, a brave friend of his country, died at Philadelphia in July 1807, in the seventy first year of his age. At the commencement of the American revolution, though in the enjoyment of every domestic blessing, he took an active part, and never quitted the tented field till the consummation of independence. He was open, generous, and sincere; ardent in his friendship; scrupulously upright; in manners easy, unassuming, and pleasant; prompt and diffusive in his charities; and also a warm supporter of the gospel. At the time of his death he held the office of major general,

DEANE, SILAS, minister of the United States to the court of France, was a native of Groton, Connecticut, and was graduated at Yale college in 1758. He was a member of the first congress, which met in 1774. In 1776 he was deputed to France as a political and commercial agent, and he arrived at Paris in June with instructions to sound the disposition of the cabinet on the controversy with Great Britain, and to endeavour to obtain supplies of military stores. In September it was agreed to appoint ministers to negociate treaties with foreign powers, and Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jefferson were elected to join Mr. Deane in France. But Mr. Jefferson declining the appointment, Mr. Arthur Lee, then in London, was chosen in his place. It is remarkable, that the delegates of Connecticut did not vote for Mr. Deane. In December the three commissioners met at Paris. Though Mr. Deane assisted in negociating the treaty with his most christian majesty, yet he had very little to recommend him to the high station, in which he was placed. He was instructed to engage not exceeding four engineers, and he was most profuse in his promise of offices of rank to induce French gentlemen to come to America. Congress being embarrassed by his contracts, was under the necessity of recalling him November 21, 1777, and Mr. John Adams was appointed in his place. He left Paris April 1, 1778. After his arrival in this country, he was desired to give an account of his transactions on the floor of Congress, but he did not remove all suspicions of having misapplied the public mō-

nies. He evaded the scrutiny by pleading, that his papers were in Europe. To divert the public attention from himself, he in December published a manifesto, in which he arraigned, before the bar of the public, the conduct, not only of those concerned in foreign negociations, but of the members of congress themselves. In 1784 he published an address to the citizens of the United States, complaining of the manner in which he had been treated. He went soon afterwards to Europe, and at last, reduced to extreme poverty, died in a miserable condition at Deal in England, August 23, 1789.

DICKINSON, JOHN, a distinguished political writer and friend of his country, was the son of Samuel Dickinson, esquire, of Delaware.—He was a member of the assembly of Pennsylvania in 1764, and of the general congress in 1765. In November 1767 he began to publish his celebrated letters against the acts of the British parliament, laying duties on paper, glass, &c. They supported the liberties of his country, and contributed much to the American revolution. He was a member of the first congress in 1774, and the petition to the king, which was adopted at this time, and is considered as an elegant composition, was written by him. In June 1776 he opposed openly and upon principle the declaration of independence, when the motion was considered by Congress. His arguments were answered by John Adams, who advocated a separation from Great Britain. The part, which Mr. Dickinson took in this debate, occasioned his recal

from congress, as his constituents did not coincide with him in political views, and he was absent several years. Perceiving at length, that his countrymen were unalterably fixed in their system of independence, he fell in with it, and was as zealous in supporting it in congress about the year 1780, as any of the members. He was president of Pennsylvania from November 1782 to October 1785, and was succeeded in this office by Dr. Franklin. Soon after 1785, it is believed, he removed to Delaware, by which state he was appointed a member of the old congress, and of which state he was president. He died at Wilmington, February 15, 1808, at an advanced age. He filled with ability the various high stations, in which he was placed. He was distinguished by his strength of mind, miscellaneous knowledge, and cultivated taste, which were united with a habitual eloquence, with an elegance of manners, and a benignity, which made him the delight as well as the ornament of society. The infirmities of declining years had detached him long before his death, from the busy scenes of life; but in retirement his patriotism felt no abatement. The welfare of his country was ever dear to him, and he was ready to make any sacrifices for its promotion. Unequivocal in his attachment to a republican government, he invariably supported, as far as his voice could have influence, those men and those measures, which he believed most friendly to republican principles. He was esteemed for his uprightness and the purity of his morals.—From a letter, which he wrote to the honora-

ble James Warren, esquire, dated the twenty fifth of the first month, 1805, it would seem, that he was a member of the society of friends. He published a speech delivered in the house of Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1764; a reply to a speech of Joseph Galloway, 1765; late regulations respecting the colonies considered, 1765; letters from a farmer in Pennsylvania to the inhabitants of the British colonies, 1767—1768. Mr. Dickinson's political writings were collected and published in two volumes 8vo. 1801.

DICKINSON, PHILEMON, a brave officer in the revolutionary war, died at his seat near Trenton, New Jersey, February 4, 1806, in the sixty ninth year of his age. He took an early and an active part in the struggle with Great Britain, and hazarded his ample fortune and his life in establishing our independence. In the memorable battle of Monmouth, at the head of the Jersey militia he exhibited the spirit and gallantry of a soldier of liberty.—After the establishment of the present national government he was a member of congress. In the various stations, civil and military, with which he was honored, general Dickinson discharged them with zeal, and uprightness, and ability. The last twelve or fifteen years of his life were spent in retirement, from public concerns.

DRAYTON, WILLIAM HENRY, a political writer of considerable emineuce, was a native of South Carolina. He was one of his majesty's justices in that province, when they made their last circuit in the spring of 1775, and the

only one born in America. In his charge to the grand jury he inculcated the same sentiments in favor of liberty, which were patronized by the popular leaders. Soon afterwards he was elected president of the provincial congress, and devoted his great abilities with uncommon zeal for the support of the measures adopted by his native country. Before the next circuit his colleagues were advertised as inimical to the liberties of America, and he was not long after appointed chief justice by the voice of his country. He died in Philadelphia in 1779, while attending his duty in congress, in the thirty seventh year of his age. In 1774 he wrote a pamphlet, addressed to the American congress, under the signature of a freeman, in which he stated the grievances of America, and drew up a bill of American rights. He published his charge to the grand jury in April 1776, which breathes all the spirit and energy of the mind, which knows the value of freedom and is determined to support it. Ramsay in his history has published this charge entire. His speech in the general assembly of South Carolina on the articles of the confederation, was published in 1778. Several other productions of his pen appeared, explaining the injured rights of his country, and encouraging his fellow citizens to vindicate them. He also wrote a history of the American revolution, brought down to the year 1779, in three large volumes, which he intended to correct and publish, but was prevented by his death.

ELLSWORTH, OLIVER, L. L. D. chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745, and was graduated at the college in New Jersey in 1766. He soon afterwards commenced the practice of the law, in which profession he attained an acknowledged eminence. His perceptions were unusually rapid, his reasoning clear and conclusive, and his eloquence almost irresistible. In the year 1777 he was chosen a delegate to the continental congress. He found himself in a new sphere; but his extraordinary powers did not fail him, and he met the exigencies of the times without shrinking. In 1780 he was elected into the council of his native state, and he continued a member of that body till 1784, when he was appointed a judge of the superior court. In 1787 he was elected a member of the convention, which framed the federal constitution. In an assembly, illustrious for talents, erudition, and patriotism, he held a distinguished place. His exertions essentially aided in the production of an instrument, which, under the divine blessing, has been the main pillar of American prosperity and glory. He was immediately afterwards a member of the state convention, and contributed his efforts towards procuring the ratification of that instrument. When the federal government was organized in 1789, he was chosen a member of the senate. This elevated station, which he filled with his accustomed dignity, he occupied till in March 1796, he was nominated by president Washington chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. Though his atten-

tion had been for many years abstracted from the study of the law, yet he presided in that high court with the greatest reputation. The diligence, with which he discharged his official duties, could be equalled only by his inexhaustible patience. His charges to the jury were rich not only in legal principles but in moral sentiments, expressed in a simple, concise style, and delivered in a manner, which gave them a tenfold energy and impression. Towards the close of the year 1799, he was appointed by president Adams envoy extraordinary to France for the purpose of accommodating existing difficulties, and settling a treaty with that nation. With much reluctance he accepted the appointment. In conjunction with governor Davie and Mr. Murray, his associates, he negotiated a treaty, which, though it did not answer the just claims and expectations of the American public, was undoubtedly the best, that could be procured. Having accomplished the business of his embassy, he repaired to England for the benefit of the mineral waters, as his health had suffered much in his voyage to Europe. Convinced that his infirmities must incapacitate him for the future discharge of his duties on the bench, he transmitted a resignation of his office of chief justice at the close of the year 1800. On his return to Connecticut, his fellow citizens, desirous of still enjoying the benefit of his extraordinary talents, elected him into the council; and in May 1807 he was appointed chief justice of the state. This office, however, he declined from apprehension that he could not long survive under the pressure of

his distressing maladies, and of domestic afflictions. He died November 26, 1807 in the sixty third year of his age.

Mr. Ellsworth was admired as an accomplished advocate, an upright legislator, an able and impartial judge, a wise and incorruptible ambassador, and an ardent, uniform, and indefatigable patriot, who devoted every faculty, every literary acquisition, and almost every hour of his life to his country's good. He moved for more than thirty years in a most conspicuous sphere, unassailed by the shafts of slander. His integrity was not only unimpeached but unsuspected. In his debates in legislative bodies, he was sometimes ardent, but his ardor illuminated the subject. His purposes he pursued with firmness, independence, and intrepidity. In private life he was a model of social and personal virtue. He was just in his dealings, frank in his communications, kind and obliging in his deportment, easy of access to all, beloved and respected by his neighbors and acquaintance. Amid the varied honors, accumulated upon him by his country, he was unassuming and humble. His dress, his equipage, and mode of living were regulated by a principle of republican economy; but for the promotion of useful and benevolent designs he communicated with readiness and liberality. The purity and excellence of his character are rare in any station, and in the higher walks of life are almost unknown.

EUSTACE, JOHN SKEY, a brave officer in the American war, entered into the service of his country not long after the commencement

of the revolution, and continued one of her active defenders till the conclusion of the contest. He served for some time as an aid-de-camp to general Lee, and afterwards as an aid-de-camp to general Greene. When the war was ended, he retired to Georgia, and was there admitted to the bar as an advocate. In that state he received the appointment of adjutant general. In the year 1794, as he was fond of a military life, he went to France, and there received the appointment of a brigadier general, and was afterwards promoted and made a major general. In that capacity he served the French nation for some time. He commanded in 1797 a division of the French army in Flanders.— In 1800 he returned again to his native country and took up his residence in Orange county, New York, where he led a retired, studious life, till his death. He devoted to literature all the time, which the state of his health would permit. He died at Newburgh, August 25, 1805, aged forty five years.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, LL. D. a philosopher and statesman, was born in Boston, January 17, 1706. His father, who was a native of England, was a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler in that town. At the age of eight years, he was sent to a grammar school, but at the age of ten his father required his services to assist him in his business. Two years afterwards, he was bound as an apprentice to his brother, who was a printer. In this employment he made great proficiency, and having a taste for books he devoted much of his leisure time to reading. So eager was he in

the pursuit of knowledge, that he frequently passed the greater part of the night in his studies. He became expert in the Socratic mode of reasoning by asking questions, and thus he sometimes embarrassed persons of understanding superior to his own. In 1721 his brother began to print the New England Courant, which was the third newspaper, published in America. The two preceding papers were the Boston News Letter and Boston Gazette.—Young Franklin wrote a number of essays for the Courant, which were so well received, as to encourage him to continue his literary labors. To improve his style he resolved to imitate Addison's Spectator. The method, which he took, was to make a summary of a paper, after he had read it, and in a few days, when he had forgotten the expressions of the author, to endeavor to restore it to its original form. By this means he was taught his errors, and perceived the necessity of being more fully acquainted with the synonymous words of the language. He was much assisted also in acquiring a facility and variety of expression by writing poetry.

At this early period the perusal of Shaftsbury and Collins made him completely a sceptic, and he was fond of disputing upon the subject of religion. This circumstance caused him to be regarded by pious men with abhorrence, and on this account as well as on account of the ill treatment, which he received from his brother, he determined to leave Boston.—His departure was facilitated by the possession of his indenture, which his brother had given

him about the year 1723, not from friendship, but because the general court had prohibited him from publishing the New England Courant, and in order that it might be conducted under the name of Benjamin Franklin. He privately went on board a sloop, and soon arrived at New York. Finding no employment here, he pursued his way to Philadelphia, and entered the city without a friend and with only a dollar in his pocket. Purchasing some rolls at a baker's shop, he put one under each arm, and eating a third walked through several streets in search of a lodging. There were at this time two printers in Philadelphia, Mr. Andrew Bradford, and Mr. Keimer, by the latter of whom he was employed. Sir William Keith, the governor, having been informed, that Franklin was a young man of promising talents, invited him to his house and treated him in the most friendly manner. He advised him to enter into business for himself, and, to accomplish this object, to make a visit to London in order that he might purchase the necessary articles for a printing office. Receiving the promise of assistance, Franklin prepared himself for the voyage, and on applying for letters of recommendation previously to sailing he was told, that they would be sent on board. When the letter bag was opened, there was no packet for Franklin; and he now discovered, that the governor was one of those men, who love to oblige every body, and who substitute the most liberal professions and offers in the place of active, substantial kindness. Arriving in London in 1724, he was

obliged to seek employment as a journeyman printer. He lived so economically, that he saved a great part of his wages. Instead of drinking six pints of beer in a day, like some of his fellow laborers, he drank only water, and he persuaded some of them to renounce the extravagance of eating bread and cheese for breakfast and to procure a cheap soup. As his principles at this time were very loose, his zeal to enlighten the world induced him to publish his dissertation on liberty and necessity, in which he contended, that virtue and vice were nothing more than vain distinctions. This work procured him the acquaintance of Mandeville and others of the licentious class.

He returned to Philadelphia in October 1726 as a clerk to Mr. Denham, a merchant, but the death of that gentleman in the following year induced him to return to Mr. Keimer in the capacity of foreman in his office. He was very useful to his employer, for he gave him assistance as a letter founder. He engraved various ornaments, and made printer's ink. He soon began business in partnership with Mr. Meredith, but in 1729 he dissolved the connexion with him. Having purchased of Keimer a paper, which had been conducted in a wretched manner, he now conducted it in a style, which attracted much attention. At this time, though destitute of those religious principles, which give stability and elevation to virtue, he yet had discernment enough to be convinced, that truth, probity, and sincerity would promote his interest and be useful to him in the world, and he resolved to respect

them in his conduct. The expenses of his establishment in business, notwithstanding his industry and economy brought him in a short time into embarrassments, from which he was relieved by the generous assistance of William Coleman and Robert Grace. In addition to his other employments he now opened a small stationer's shop. But the claims of business did not extinguish his taste for literature and science. He formed a club, which he called the *junto*, composed of the most intelligent of his acquaintance. Questions of morality, politics, or philosophy were discussed every Friday evening, and the institution was continued almost forty years. As books were frequently quoted in the club, and as the members had brought their books together for mutual advantage, he was led to form the plan of a public library, which was carried into effect in 1731, and became the foundation of that noble institution, the present library company of Philadelphia. In 1732 he began to publish poor Richard's almanac, which was enriched with maxims of frugality, temperance, industry, and integrity. So great was its reputation, that he sold ten thousand annually, and it was continued by him about twenty five years. The maxims were collected in the last almanac in the form of an address, called the way to wealth, which has appeared in various publications. In 1736 he was appointed clerk of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1737 postmaster of Philadelphia. The first fire company was formed by him in 1738. When the frontiers of Pennsylvania were en-

dangered in 1744 and an ineffectual attempt was made to procure a militia law, he proposed a voluntary association for the defence of the province, and in a short time obtained ten thousand names. In 1747 he was chosen a member of the assembly, and continued in this station ten years. In all important discussions his presence was considered as indispensable. He seldom spoke, and never exhibited any oratory; but by a single observation he sometimes determined the fate of a question. In the long controversies with the proprietaries or their governors, he took the most active part, and displayed a firm spirit of liberty.

He was now engaged for a number of years in a course of electrical experiments, of which he published an account. His great discovery was the identity of the electric fluid and lightning. This discovery he made in the summer of 1752. To the upright stick of a kite he attached an iron point; the string was of hemp, excepting the part, which he held in his hand, which was of silk; and a key was fastened where the hempen string terminated. With this apparatus, on the approach of a thunder storm, he raised his kite. A cloud passed over it, and no signs of electricity appearing, he began to despair; but observing the loose fibres of his string to move suddenly toward an erect position, he presented his knuckle to the key, and received a strong spark. The success of this experiment completely established his theory. The practical use of this discovery in securing houses from lightning by pointed conductors is well known in America and Europe.

In 1753 he was appointed deputy postmaster general of the British colonies, and in the same year the academy of Philadelphia, projected by him, was established. In 1754 he was one of the commissioners, who attended the congress at Albany to devise the best means of defending the country against the French. He drew up a plan of union for defence and general government, which was adopted by the congress. It was however rejected by the board of trade in England, because it gave too much power to the representatives of the people; and it was rejected by the assemblies of the colonies, because it gave too much power to the president general. After the defeat of Braddock he was appointed colonel of a regiment, and he repaired to the frontiers, and built a fort.

Higher employments, however, at length called him from his country, which he was destined to serve more effectually as its agent in England, whither he was sent in 1757. The stamp act, by which the British minister wished to familiarize the Americans to pay taxes to the mother country, revived that love of liberty which had led their forefathers to a country, at that time a desert; and the colonies formed a congress, the first idea of which had been communicated to them by Franklin, at the conferences at Albany in 1754. The war that was just terminated, and the exertions made by them to support it, had given them a conviction of their strength; they opposed this measure, and the minister gave way, but he reserved the means of renewing the attempt. Once cautioned, however, they remained on

their guard ; liberty cherished by their alarms, took deeper root ; and the rapid circulation of ideas by means of newspapers, for the introduction of which they were indebted to the printer of Philadelphia, united them together to resist every fresh enterprise. In the year 1766, this printer, called to the bar of the house of commons, underwent that famous interrogatory, which placed the name of Franklin as high in politics, as it was in natural philosophy. From that time he defended the cause of America with a firmness and moderation becoming a great man, pointing out to the ministry all the errors they committed, and the consequences they would produce, till the period when the tax on tea meeting the same opposition as the stamp act had done, England blindly fancied herself capable of subjecting, by force, 3,000,000 of men determined to be free, at a distance of 1000 leagues. In 1766 he visited Holland, Germany and France, and he became acquainted with most of the literary characters of Europe. He returned to America in 1775 and the day after his arrival was elected a member of congress. He was sent to the camp before Boston to confirm the army in their decisive measures, and to Canada to persuade the citizens to join in the common cause. In this mission however he was not successful. He was in 1776 appointed a committee with John Adams and Edward Rutledge to inquire into the powers, with which lord Howe was invested in regard to the adjustment of our differences with Great Britain. When his lordship expressed his con-

cern at being obliged to distress those, whom he so much regarded, Dr. Franklin assured him that the Americans out of reciprocal regard, would endeavor to lessen, as much as possible, the pain, which he might feel on their account, by taking the utmost care of themselves. In the discussion of the great question of independence, he was decidedly in favor of the measure. He was in the same year chosen president of the convention, which met in Philadelphia to form a new constitution for Pennsylvania. The single legislature and the plural executive seem to have been his favorite principles. In the latter end of the year 1776 he was sent to France to assist in negotiation with Mr. Arthur Lee and Silas Deane. He had much influence in forming the treaty of alliance and commerce, which was signed February 6, 1778, and he afterwards completed a treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden. In conjunction with Mr. Adams, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Laurens, he signed the provisional articles of peace November 30, 1782, and the definitive treaty September 30, 1783. While he was in France he was appointed one of the commissioners to examine Mesmer's animal magnetism in 1784. Being desirous of returning to his native country he requested, that an ambassador might be appointed in his place, and on the arrival of his successor, Mr. Jefferson, he immediately sailed for Philadelphia, where he arrived in September 1785.—He was received with universal applause, and was soon appointed president of the supreme executive council. In 1787 he was a delegate

to the grand convention, which formed the constitution of the United States. In this convention he had differed in some points from the majority; but when the articles were ultimately decreed, he said to his colleagues, "*We ought to have but one opinion; the good of our country requires that the resolution should be unanimous;*" and he signed. He died April 17, 1790. As an author, he never wrote a work of any length. His political works consist of letters or short tracts; but all of them, even those of humor, bear the marks of his observing genius and mild philosophy. He wrote many for that rank of people who have no opportunity for study, and whom it is yet of so much consequence to instruct; and he was well skilled in reducing useful truths to maxims easily retained, and sometimes to proverbs, or little tales, the simple and natural graces of which acquire a new value when associated with the name of their author. The most voluminous of his works is the history of his own life, which he commenced for his son, and which reaches no farther than 1757. He speaks of himself as he would have done of another person, delineating his thoughts, his actions, and even his errors and faults; he describes the unfolding of his genius and talents with the simplicity of a great man, who knows how to do justice to himself, and with the testimony of a clear conscience void of reproach. In short, the whole life of Franklin, his meditations and his labors, have all been directed to public utility; but the grand object that he had always in view, did not shut his

heart against private friendship ; he loved his family, and his friends, and was extremely beneficent. In society he was sententious, but not fluent ; a listener rather than a talker ; an informing rather than a pleasing companion : impatient of interruption, he often mentioned the custom of the Indians, who always remain silent some time before they give an answer to a question, which they have heard attentively ; unlike some of the politest societies in Europe, where a sentence can scarcely be finished without interruption. In the midst of his greatest occupations for the liberty of his country, he had some physical experiment always near him in his closet ; and the sciences, which he had rather discovered than studied, afforded him a continual source of pleasure. He made various bequests and donations to cities, public bodies and individuals ; and requested that the following epitaph, which he composed for himself some years ago, might be inscribed on his tombstone :

“ The body of
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

PRINTER,

(Like the covering of an old book,

Its contents torn out,

And stript of its lettering and gilding,)

Lies here food for worms ;

Yet the work itself shall not be lost, but will,
(as he believed,)

Appear once more in a new and more
Beautiful edition, corrected and amended

by

THE AUTHOR.”

The latest and most correct edition of his works has been lately published by *William Duane* of Philadelphia. It is entitled "The works of Benjamin Franklin, in philosophy, politics and morals, containing, besides all the writings published in former collections, his diplomatic correspondence as minister of the United States at the court of Versailles; a variety of literary articles, and epistolary correspondence, never before published, with memoirs and anecdotes of his life; 5 vols. 8 vo.

GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER, lieutenant governor of South Carolina, and a distinguished friend of his country, was born about the year 1724. So high was his reputation in the colony, in which he lived, that he was appointed one of the delegates to the congress, which met at New York in October 1765, to petition against the stamp act. He was also chosen a member of the congress, which met in 1774, and on his return early in 1776 received the thanks of the provincial assembly for his services. He was among the first, who openly advocated republican principles, and wished to make his country independent of the monarchical government of Great Britain. "The decisive genius," says Ramsay, "of Christopher Gadsden in the south and John Adams in the north at a much earlier day might have desired a complete separation of America from Great Britain; but till the year 1776, the rejection of the second petition of congress, and the appearance of Paine's pamphlet, *Common Sense*, a reconciliation of the mother country was the unanimous wish of almost every other Ameri-

can." During the siege of Charleston in 1780 he remained within the lines with five of the council, while governor Rutledge, with the other three, left the city at the earnest request of general Lincoln. Several months after the capitulation he was taken out of his bed on the twenty seventh of August, and with most of the civil and military officers transported in a guard ship to St. Augustine. This was done by the order of lord Cornwallis, and it was in violation of the rights of prisoners on parole. Guards were left at their houses, and the private papers of some of them were examined. A parole was offered at St. Augustine; but such was the indignation of lieutenant governor Gadsden at the ungenerous treatment, which he had received, that he refused to accept it, and bore a close confinement in the castle for forty two weeks with the greatest fortitude. In 1782, when it became necessary, by the rotation established, to choose a new governor, he was elected to this office; but he declined it in a short speech to the following effect. "I have served you in a variety of stations for thirty years, and I would now cheerfully make one of a forlorn hope in an assault on the lines of Charleston, if it was probable, that with the loss of my life you would be reinstated in the possession of your capital. What I can do for my country I am willing to do. My sentiments of the American cause from the stamp act downwards have never changed. I am still of opinion, that it is the cause of liberty and of human nature.—The present times require the vigor and acti-

vity of the prime of life ; but I feel the increasing infirmities of old age to such a degree, that I am conscious I cannot serve you to advantage. I therefore beg for your sakes and for the sake of the public, that you would indulge me with the liberty of declining the arduous trust." He continued, however, his exertions for the good of his country both in the assembly and council, and notwithstanding the injuries he had suffered and the immense loss of his property, he zealously opposed the law for confiscating the estates of the adherents to the British government, and contended that sound policy required to forgive and forget.

The Editor will here give an extract from an oration delivered at the city of Washington on the fourth of July, 1812, by *Richard Rush*, Esq. where he refers to the patriotism of the venerable Gadsden. He said,

" By one of the surviving patriots of our revolution I have been told, that in the congress of 1774, among other arguments used to prevent a war, and separation from Great Britain, the danger of having our towns battered down and burnt was zealously urged. The venerable Christopher Gadsden, of South Carolina, rose and replied to it in these memorable words : " Our sea-port towns, Mr. President, are composed of brick and wood. If they are destroyed, we have clay and timber enough to rebuild them. But, if the liberties of our country are destroyed, where shall we find the materials to replace them ?" Behold in this an example of virtuous sentiment fit to be imitated." He died September, 1805, aged eighty one years.

GATES, HORATIA, was a native of England, and was born in seventeen hundred and twenty-eight. Of the place of his birth, the condition of his family, the incident and prospects of his youth, and his education we are not able to communicate any particulars.—There is reason to believe that he entered the army pretty early, and began his career as an ensign or lieutenant; yet, we are told, that he obtained by merit merely, the rank of major, and was aid-de-camp to the British officer, who commanded at the capture of Martinico. At the conclusion of the war in seventeen hundred and forty-eight, he was stationed sometime at Halifax in Nova Scotia. At that period, if the date of his birth be accurate, his age did not exceed twenty years.

He continued in the army, and, probably, in some American garrison during the ensuing seven years of peace. A new war then broke out in Germany, and North America, and Mr. Gates, in quality of captain of foot, attracts our notice in the earliest and most conspicuous scene of that war. He was in the army which accompanied the unfortunate Braddock in the expedition against Fort de Quesne, and, together with the illustrious Washington, was among the few officers, who, on that occasion, escaped with life. He did not escape, however, without a very dangerous wound, which, for a time shut him out from the bloody and perilous scenes of that long and diversified contest. He remained in America to the peace of seventeen hundred and sixty three, and then returned to his native country with a full-

earned reputation, for activity, enterprise and courage.

At the opening of the American war we find him settled on a farm in Virginia. At what time he laid down the military life, and returned to spend the rest of his days in the new world, we are not informed, but his conduct evinced so perfect an attachment to his new country, and his military reputation was so high, that he was immediately appointed by congress adjutant general, with the rank of brigadier-general, in the new army. General Washington was well acquainted with his merits in his military character, and warmly recommended him to congress on this occasion. They had been fellow-soldiers and sufferers under Braddock.

From this period, he took a very active part in most of the transactions of the war, and his abilities and good fortune placed him in a rank inferior only to Washington, and above any other general. He accompanied the commander in chief to Massachusetts, in July, seventeen hundred and seventy five, and was employed, for sometime, in a subordinate, but highly useful capacity.

The most vulnerable part of the new states, lay in the north. The large territory still in the hands of the British government, in that quarter, whose frontier was well provided with fortresses and garrisons, enabled them to annoy or invade the revolted provinces, on this side, with peculiar advantages. The congress had, therefore, turned an anxious eye towards Canada at the opening of the contest. Being

deeply aware of the danger which hovered over them, on this side, they made strenuous exertions to raise up new enemies in Canada by their emissaries and manifestoes, and to gain possession of the strong and important forts upon the laks and rivers of that frontier by force or by surprise.

Their arguments and agents were not likely to meet with any success among a people purely French, and whose only grievance was their separation from their mother country.— Their enterprises against the posts upon the lakes were more successful. Crownpoint, Ticonderoga, St. John's and Montreal were conquered by celerity and valor, and a formal invasion of Canada attempted, even in the first year of the war, and when a British army was in possession of the principal colonial towns.— This enterprise was unsuccessful. The British were soon qualified, by reinforcements, to act offensively, and to advance against the frontier forts recently acquired by the colonial army.— Further operations were suspended on that side till a formidable army might be transported from Europe, adequate not only to defence but invasion.

It was a remarkable proof of the confidence reposed in Gates by the new government, that, on the retreat of their forces from Canada, the chief command in this quarter was conferred upon him. This appointment took place in June seventeen hundred and seventy six, and the new general was found no wise deficient in the courage and vigilance, rendered peculiarly

necessary by a declining and unprosperous cause.

It was unfortunate that the rivalry, and clashing pretensions of the American officers should add to the natural difficulties of their situation. General Schuyler, a most useful and meritorious officer, had hitherto superintended the forts, and garrisons within the limits usually assigned to New York. As there was now no American troops in Canada, general Gates's command either superseded that of Schuyler, or was quite nugatory. Thence arose bickering and contention. Schuyler, whose merits and services were very great, and generally acknowledged, was degraded by the new appointment to a subordinate station, when he deemed himself rather entitled to additional dignities. He made vehement complaints to congress, and prepared, unless his injuries were properly redressed, to relinquish the service altogether: an alternative by which the common cause would have suffered very heavily.

Congress were unwilling to cancel their commission to Gates, and at the same time were fully sensible of the loss they should incur by the resignation of Schuyler. They labored, therefore, with much pains to reconcile their adverse pretensions, and by leaving the two officers with jurisdictions in some degree independent of each other, they succeeded imperfectly, in satisfying both. Great credit is due to both these eminent persons, and, especially, candor requires us to say, to general Schuyler, for acquiescing in terms, by which

their country continued to be benefited by their services.

From projects of conquests in Canada, the American government had been compelled to give their whole attention to schemes of defence. The communications between Canada and the maritime and Hudson country was chiefly maintained by a chain of lakes and rivers. The intermediate land was overspread with forest and marsh, and nearly impracticable to the ponderous accompaniments, in artillery, ammunition and baggage, of a modern army. The command of the lakes and rivers, therefore, was absolutely necessary, and quite sufficient to repel an invasion. This could only be obtained or held by means of a naval armament, and to provide and equip this was the peculiar province of Schuyler, while Gates was called upon to co-operate in this service to the utmost of his power.

The British commenced the naval preparations on their side with great alacrity and success. But the Americans had every obstacle but the want of zeal, to encounter in preparing for defence. General Gates co-operated cordially with Schuyler, but there was a miserable and irreparable deficiency in cannon, in the materials of ship building, and even in the necessary workmen. The country had been hitherto a desert. Colonization in its natural progress had not approached these solitary shores. Nothing but the exigencies of the former war with France had occasioned this region to be traversed or inhabited. A few forts, with suitable garrisons, were all that could be found in

it, and that abundance of workmen, vessels, and prepared timber which a well planted country would have spontaneously furnished, was unknown. Schuyler, indeed, was not destitute of a naval armament, but it was insufficient to cope with the greater preparations of the enemy. With all the exertions of the two commanders, they were merely able to equip about fifteen vessels, half of which were little better than boats, and the largest carried only twelve small guns very ill supplied with ammunition.

The wisdom and discernment of general Gates were shown by the recommendation of the intrepid, and as yet unsuspected Arnold, to the command of this little armament. The first operations of the campaign consisted in a contest between these vessels under Arnold, and a much superior force under Carleton, in which the land forces had no concern.

On the land side, the great drama opened very inauspiciously. The American commander instead of waiting at Crownpoint, for the assault of the enemy, abandoned that place, before he was summoned to do so by an hostile army. The Americans had a more formidable enemy to encounter, in the small-pox than in British soldiers. This and other sicknesses made such havoc among them, not only during the expedition to Canada, but after their retreat to Crownpoint, that general Gates thought it eligible to evacuate that fortress of his own accord, and concentrate his army at Ticonderoga. For this purpose he was even obliged to countermand the advance of large reinforcements.

Such voluntary retreats are always extremely perilous to the reputation of a general. The congress had entertained hopes of advancing and of conquering by means of this army. This retreat surrendered to the British without an effort, the whole important navigation of Lake Champlain. General Washington, after a full statement of the motives of the measure warmly disapproved of it; all the field officers in like manner, loudly condemned it. The commander had only to plead the opinion of a council of officers, his own superior opportunity of knowing the actual state of his affairs, and ancient proofs of his patriotism and military skill. Whatever sentence has been passed on the wisdom of this measure, we have never heard that any imputation rested on the fidelity of the general.

Gates and Schuyler with eight thousand men well provisioned, determined to defend Ticonderoga to the last extremity. All the efforts of Arnold served only to delay without being able to prevent the approach of Carleton with a formidable army to this post, and all parties naturally expected to witness a long, obstinate, and bloody siege. Some causes, not well understood, though the lateness of the season must be doubtless numbered among them, induced Carleton to disappoint these expectations, by leaving the fortress unmolested, and retiring in search of winter quarters into Canada. In a mere wilderness, where all the waters are frozen for five or six months in the year, this was absolutely necessary. This retreat enabled general Gates to march south-

ward a considerable detachment of his army to assist general Washington in his operations in the middle colonies.

The ensuing year was passed in a great variety of movements and skirmishes in the lower districts of New York, Pennsylvania and Jersey, between the principal commanders.—In the ordinary records of the time, we meet with no splendid or conspicuous part performed by the subject of this narrative, though there is sufficient reason to believe that his services in that motley warfare were active, strenuous and useful. We may suspect that the evacuation of Crownpoint did not operate on the public feelings to his advantage, in a new scene, especially as Schuyler his great competitor, condemned that expedient. That general continued on the northern waters, anxiously employed in preparing against a formidable invasion of the enemy, designed to take place on the next summer, while the garrisons, in the absence of Gates, were superintended by general Wayne.

We need not dwell on the difficulties under which the new states laboured in the forming of an army sufficient to resist the shock of the veterans of Britain. They issued decrees, directed levies, organized regiments, and ascertained numbers, pay and equipments. All this was easy, but the deficiency of the public funds, on the one side, and of public spirit on the other, rendered these solemn arrangements quite nugatory. The absolute uncertainty whether in the next campaign, the British would attempt to penetrate to New York by

the lakes and the river Hudson, or by a coasting voyage from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, with the greater probability that attended the latter scheme contributed to dissipate and enfeeble the exertions, which the states, with fixed views, and a traced path before them, would have been qualified to make.

There is some obscurity in this period of the life of general Gates. In the spring of seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, he was appointed with Schuyler, from a subordinate, to the chief command on the northern frontier.— In May of the same year, he was superseded by Schuyler, nor was it, until after Burgoyne with his well appointed legions had reached Ticonderoga, that he resumed the command. This place, commanded by Sinclair, was evacuated without a siege, on the fifth of July.— The retreating army under Sinclair, was hotly pursued, overtaken, and defeated. Fort Ann and Skeensborough were occupied by the enemy, and all attempts to check his further progress appeared wholly desperate.

At this crisis a small delay in the advance of Burgoyne from Skeensborough, rendered necessary by the natural difficulties of the country, was diligently employed by general Schuyler. That meritorious officer contrived to raise the most formidable impediments to the further progress of Burgoyne, by breaking down the bridges, obstructing the navigation of Wood-creek, choking up the roads, or rather pathways through the forest, by felled trees, and by driving off all the cattle of the neighboring country. These obstructions were

so formidable that Burgoyne did not arrive at Fort Edward on the upper branches of the Hudson, till twenty-five days after his pause at Skeensborough. Here, a painful, unseasonable, and dangerous pause, was again necessary, in order to procure provisions from the posts in the rear, and to collect the boats and other vessels necessary for the navigation of the Hudson.

The progress of Burgoyne was arrested at the very point where it should seem all obstacles, of any moment, were fully surmounted. He had reached the Hudson, by a most painful and laborious march through the forest, and a detachment of his army under St. Leger, who had been directed to approach the Hudson by another road, had nearly effected this purpose. St. Leger had gained a battle, and was now besieging fort Schuyler, the surrender of which was necessary to the further co-operation of the British generals, and was confidently anticipated. The tide of events, however, now suddenly took a new direction.

Fort Schuyler refused to surrender, and the assaults of the besiegers made very little impression on the works. The Indians, who composed a large part of St. Leger's army, began to display their usual fickleness and treachery, and after many efforts made by the British general to detain them, finally resolved to withdraw. This created an absolute necessity for raising the siege, which was done with great precipitation, and with the loss of all their camp equipage and stores.

On the other side, the strenuous exertions of Schuyler had deprived Burgoyne of all those resources which the neighboring country might have afforded him. After a fortnight's labor he had been able to collect only twelve boats, and five day's provisions for his army. An attempt to obtain possession of a depository of provisions at Bennington, had failed, and two detachments, sent on that service had been defeated. The militia of the eastern and lower country were rapidly collecting, and threatened to raise obstacles still more formidable than these of nature.

Schuyler was extremely unfortunate. A peculiar malignity seemed to cleave to his fate. With zeal, enterprise, and diligence, surpassing that of most others engaged in the service, he was doomed to labour under the suspicion of negligence or treachery. As Gates had suffered in the public opinion, by the evacuation of Crownpoint, Schuyler and St. Clair had incurred still greater odium by their hasty flight from Ticonderoga. This odium, even when removed from the minds of the rulers of the state, was not to be banished from the feelings of the people, and made it necessary to assign the management of this war to other hands. Gates was appointed to succeed Schuyler, and arrived at the scene of action on the twenty-first of August.

It was fortunate for general Gates that the retreat from Ticonderoga had been conducted under other auspices than his, and that he took the command when the indefatigable but unrequited labors of Schuyler, and the courage

of Starke and his mountaineers had already insured the ultimate defeat of Burgoyne. The very obstinacy of Burgoyne, who, notwithstanding his unfavorable prospects, would not think of saving his army by a timely retreat, was highly propitious to the new American commander.

After collecting thirty days' provision, Burgoyne passed the Hudson and encamped at Saratoga. Gates, with numbers already equal, and continually augmenting, began to advance towards him with a resolution to oppose his progress at the risk of a battle. He encamped at Stillwater, and Burgoyne hastened forward to open the way with his sword. On the seventeenth of September the two armies were within four miles of each other. Two days after, skirmishes between advanced parties terminated in an engagement almost general, in which the utmost efforts of the British merely enabled them to maintain the footing of the preceding day.

Burgoyne, unassisted by the British forces under Clinton at New York, found himself unable to pursue his march down the river, and in the hope of this assistance, was content to remain in his camp, and stand on the defensive. His army was likewise diminished by the desertion of the Indians and the Canadian militia, to less than one half of its original number. Gates finding his forces largely increasing, being plentifully supplied with provisions, and knowing that Burgoyne had only a limited store, which was rapidly lessening, and could not be recruited, was not without hopes that

victory would come, in time, even without a battle. His troops were so numerous, and his fortified position so strong, that he was able to take measures for preventing the retreat of the enemy, by occupying the strong posts in his rear. Accordingly nineteen days passed without any further operations, a delay as ruinous to one party, as it was advantageous to the other. At the end of this period, the British general found his prospects of assistance as remote as ever, and the consumption of his stores so alarming, that retreat or victory became unavoidable alternatives.

On the eighth of October, a warm action ensued, in which the British were every where repulsed, and a part of their lines occupied by their enemies. Burgoyne's loss was very considerable in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the favourable situation of Gates's army made its losses in the battle of no moment.—Burgoyne retired in the night to a stronger camp, but the measures immediately taken by Gates, to cut off his retreat, compelled him without delay to regain his former camp at Saratoga. There he arrived with little molestation from his adversary. His provisions being now reduced to the supply of a few days, the transport of artillery and baggage towards Canada being rendered impracticable by the judicious measures of his adversary, the British general resolved upon a rapid retreat, merely with what the soldiers could carry on their backs.

On a careful scrutiny, however, it was found that they were deprived even of this resource,

as the passes through which their route lay, were so strongly guarded, that nothing but artillery could clear them. In this desperate situation a parley took place, and on the sixteenth of October the whole army surrendered to Gates. The prize obtained consisted of more than five thousand prisoners, some fine artillery, seven thousand muskets, clothing for 7000 men, with a great quantity of tents, and other military stores. All the frontier fortresses were immediately abandoned to the victors.

It is not easy to overrate the importance of this success. It may be considered as deciding the war of the revolution, as from that period the British cause began rapidly to decline. The capture of Cornwallis was hardly of equal importance to that of Burgoyne, and was in itself an event of much less splendor, and productive of less exultation.

How far the misfortunes of Burgoyne were owing to accidents beyond human control, and how far they are ascribed to the individual conduct and courage of the American commander, would be a useless and invidious inquiry. Reasoning on the ordinary ground, his merits were exceedingly great, and this event entitled him to a high rank among the deliverers of his country. The memory of all former misfortunes were effaced by the magnitude of this victory, and the government and people vied with each other in expressing their admiration of the conquering general. Besides the thanks of congress, the general received from the president a gold medal as a memorial of their gratitude.

Every war abounds with cases of private suffering and distress, very few of which become public, though sympathy and curiosity are powerfully excited by narratives of that kind; and the feelings of a whole nation are remarkably swayed by them. The expedition of Burgoyne was adorned by the romantic and affecting tales of M'Crea, and Lady Harriet Ackland. The latter is of no further consequence in this narration, than as it reflects great credit on the politeness and humanity of general Gates. Major Ackland, the husband of this lady, was wounded and made prisoner in one of the battles preceding the surrender, and his wife, in going to the hostile camp to attend her husband, met with a reception which proved that long converse with military scenes, had left the virtues of humanity wholly unimpaired in his bosom.

We do not feel ourselves authorized to enter minutely into certain mysterious transactions which followed these great events, and which exhibited the melancholy prospect, not of skirmishes and battles with the common enemy, but of a war of jealousy, suspicion and re- crimination, between the chief commanders of the American forces. We hardly dare venture to touch upon leading facts, and to draw any positive conclusions from them at this late period, and without that knowledge which a personal acquaintance with the parties only can confer, would be presumptuous and absurd.

The first step to these misunderstandings, which has gained historical notice appears to be an unsuccessful application to Gates by

Washington, for a detachment of his troops, after the course of events had clearly established the superiority of the northern army, exclusive of this detachment, over the enemy. After the capture of Burgoyne, it was extremely difficult either by persuasion or remonstrances, to induce general Gates, who was in quarters at Albany, to believe that the dangers of the southern army warranted him in parting with any of his forces. This reluctance, however, was finally overcome by the address and perseverance of colonel Hamilton; but the previous delays were supposed by some to contribute to the success of the British arms in Jersey, and on the Delaware. It is proper to observe, however, that these delays partly arose from the mutinous spirit of the troops intended to be draughted from the north.

The exigencies of the American troops, in the rigorous winter of 1777, for provisions, led to a very singular contest between the civil and military power, in which the former recommended violence and cruelty, and the latter was the advocate of mildness and justice. Congress commanded the wants of the army to be supplied by a species of military execution. The general was insurmountably averse to any mode but fair purchase. The commander, since the acquisition of the colonial metropolis, by Howe, refused to adopt offensive measures. A strong party in congress, and a large one among the people, highly disapproved of his forbearance. The brilliant exploits of Gates, in the north, naturally presented him as a suitable successor to the commander in

chief. Thus far we may venture to go, but we are not justified in assigning the degree of influence which personal animosity or ambition possessed over the feelings or conduct of general Gates on this occasion: how far the project of exalting him to the chief command originated with, or was promoted by himself; and if this were in any degree the case, how far upright or questionable means were employed for this end, we decide not. The regard due to the reputation of both those illustrious men, requires a nearer and nicer scrutiny to qualify any one for a judge in this case, than is possible for any one now living to make. We hardly need to add that no change was effected, and that henceforward the popularity of Washington continued to increase.

It is well known that success does not always prove the wisdom of military plans, nor their failure always evidence their folly. Had Washington on that occasion been superseded by Gates—had Philadelphia been stormed, and Cornwallis and his army made prisoners—we should have escaped the miseries of three or four year's war. The promotion of Gates would have been universally applauded, and his glory in a great measure have supplanted that of Washington. Yet this event might have flowed from an unforeseen and momentary accident. Offensive measures at that season might not have deserved success. To all those who reason justly from the experience of the past, they might appear rash and inexpedient. Yet as a large party in congress and among the people, disapproved of Washing-

ton's forbearance, his successor would have appeared to owe his success to his superior valor and conduct. Fortunately, however, perhaps, Gates was denied an opportunity of trying his own plans. For the same accident which sometimes gives success to a rash measure, quite as often frustrates a prudent one; and failure would have been as readily admitted by the people a sufficient proof of his temerity as success of his foresight. Gates was placed at the head of the board of war, a post of trust and dignity scarcely inferior to that of commander in chief. His influence was immediately felt by the numerous class of the disaffected and suspected. These had been treated in the true spirit of revolutions, with superfluous rigor and capricious cruelty. Gates's system was that of forbearance and lenity—of allowing largely for honest intentions and difference of opinion. The benignity of his measures were seconded by the urbanity of his personal deportment—he was courteous and friendly even to the proscribed.

The quakers of Pennsylvania were favorably disposed to Great Britain. This was a practical consequence of their conscientious aversion to war. How far their inclination and judgment, independent of religious motives, made them as a body favorable to that cause, it is needless to say. Their conscientious plea obtained no indulgence from the ruling party, and they were involved without ceremony, in the charge of treason and rebellion. Their sufferings constitute no particular stigma against the American revolution,

because jealousy, intolerance, and oppression, belong of necessity to all revolutions.

Gates had always a particular kindness for the quakers. He displayed on all occasions, almost ostentatiously, his reverence for the head of that sect. The first use he made of the power annexed to his present station, was to redress their complaints, and relieve their sufferings.

Gates was in a private station, residing on his farm in Virginia, in June, seventeen hundred and eighty. The low state of their affairs in the southern districts induced congress, on the thirteenth of that month, to call him to the chief command in that quarter.—The state of affairs in Pennsylvania, Jersey, and New York, afforded sufficient employment for Washington, and Gates being the next in rank and reputation, was resorted to as the last refuge of his suffering country.

The efforts of the British in the southern states had been very strenuous and successful. Charleston, the chief city, had been taken.—All the American detachments, collected with great difficulty, easily dissolved by their own fears, ill furnished with arms, and unqualified for war, by inexperience and want of discipline, were instantly overwhelmed and dispersed by the well equipped cavalry of Tarleton, and the veterans of Rawdon and Cornwallis. The American leaders were famous for their valor, perseverance and activity; but these qualities would not supply the place of guns, and of hands to manage them. At this crisis Gates took the command of that miserable remnant

which bore the name of the southern army, and which mustered about fifteen hundred men. A very numerous and formidable force existed in the promises of North Carolina and Virginia. The paper armies of the new states always made a noble appearance. All the muniments of war overflowed the skirts of these armies ; but, alas ! the field was as desolate as the paper estimate was full. The promised army proved to be only one tenth of the stipulated number, and assembled at the scene of action long after the fixed time. The men were destitute of arms and ammunition, and, what was most to be regretted, were undisciplined.

Two modes of immediate action were proposed. One was to advance into the country possessed by the enemy, by a road somewhat circuitous, but which would supply the army with accommodation and provisions. Gates was averse to dilatory measures. He was, perhaps, somewhat misled by the splendid success which had hitherto attended him. He was anxious to come to action immediately, and to terminate the war by a few bold and energetic efforts. He therefore resolved to collect all the troops into one body, and to meet the enemy as soon as possible. Two days after his arrival in camp he began his march by the most direct road. This road, unfortunately, led through a barren country, in the hottest and most unwholesome season of the year.

During this march all the forebodings of those who preferred a different track were amply fulfilled. A scanty supply of cattle, found

nearly wild in the woods, was their principal sustenance, while bread or flour was almost wholly wanting, and when we add to a scarcity of food the malignity of the climate and the season, we shall not wonder that the work of the enemy was anticipated in the destruction of considerable numbers by disease. The perseverance of Gates, in surmounting the obstacles presented by pine thickets and dismal swamps, deserves praise, however injudicious the original choice of such a road may be thought by some. In this course he effected a junction with some militia of North-Carolina, and with a detachment under Porterfield.

He finally took possession of Clermont, whence the British commander, lord Rawdon, had previously withdrawn. That general prepared, by collecting and centering his forces in one body, to overwhelm him in a single battle. Lord Rawdon was posted with his forces at Camden. After some deliberation, the American leader determined to approach the English, and expose himself to the chance of a battle.

Rumor had made the numbers of the Americans much greater than they really were in the imagination of the British. Cornwallis himself hastened to the scene of action, and, though mustering all his strength for this arduous occasion, could not bring two thousand effective men into the field. Nineteen, however, out of twenty of these were veterans of the most formidable qualifications. With the reinforcement of seven hundred Virginian militia and some other detachments, Gates's army did not

fall short of four thousand men. A very small portion of these were regular troops, while the rest were a wavering and undisciplined militia, whose presence was rather injurious than beneficial.

Notwithstanding his inferiority of numbers, Cornwallis found that a retreat would be more pernicious than a battle under the worst auspices ; and he himself, on the sixteenth of August, prepared to attack his enemy. General Gates had taken the same resolution at the same time ; and the adverse forces came to an engagement in which the Americans suffered a defeat. The loss of the battle was ascribed, with reason, to the cowardice and unskilfulness of the militia. Among these the rout and confusion was absolute and irretrievable, and Gates had the singular fortune of conducting the most prosperous and the most disastrous of the military enterprises in this war.

Here was a dismal reverse in the life of Gates. His prosperous scale sunk at Camden as fast it had mounted at Saratoga. There had been a difference of opinion as to the best road to the theatre of action, and the hardships and diseases which one party had foretold would infest the road which he took, actually exceeded what was menaced. A battle lost against half the number, in circumstances where the vanquished army was taken, in some degree, by surprise, would not fail to suggest suspicions as to the caution or discernment of the general.

Gates continued in command till October the fifth in the same year, about fifty days after

the disaster at Camden. In this interval he had been busily employed in repairing the consequences of that defeat, and was now reposing for the winter. He was, on that day, however, displaced, and subjected to the inquiry of a special court. The inquiry was a tedious one, but terminated finally in the acquittal of the general. He was reinstated in his military command in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-two. In the meantime, however, the great scenes of the southern war, especially the capture of Cornwallis, had past. Little room was afforded to a new general to gather either laurels or henbane. A particular detail of those transactions in which he was concerned exceeds the limits prescribed to this hasty sketch. In like manner we are unable to digest that voluminous mass of letters, evidences, and documents by which the resolution of congress, in favor of his conduct at Camden, was dictated.

The capture of Cornwallis which produced such grand and immediate consequences, swallowed up the memory of all former exploits, and whatever sentence the impartial historian may pronounce on the comparative importance of the capture of Burgoyne, and the surrender of Cornwallis, to the national welfare, or to the merit of the leaders, the people of that time could not hearken to any such parallel. They swam in joy and exultation, and the hero of York-town was alike with congress and with the people the only saviour of his country.

If Cornwallis was encompassed with insuperable obstacles to retreat when his situation became desperate, and all sources of new supply of provision were exhausted; if he was surrounded by enemies more numerous than his own troops, such likewise were the circumstances of Burgoyne, and which ensured the assailants a victory in both cases. In Burgoyne's case these obstacles to retreat were partly forest and morass, but chiefly consisted in the caution and labour of Schuyler and of Gates. The mounds which enclosed Cornwallis consisted entirely of a formidable fleet of a foreign power, and the greater part of his assailants were foreign auxiliaries. Gates completed the destruction of his adversary, already half executed by his own folly, and by the skill and diligence of Gates's predecessors; but that plan by which Cornwallis was plunged into a desperate situation, was wholly digested by the wisdom of Washington. Cornwallis's surrender was the signal for peace, which every one recognised as soon as it was displayed; but the event at Saratoga, as to its influence on the event of the war, might be a topic of endless dispute.

A second mysterious and delicate transaction of this war, was the conduct of the officers at the close of it. They demanded payment of their wages in arrear, but this being quite impossible, they threatened that vengeance which their military union had put in their power. Thus the thoughtful observer, who foresaw in this revolution nothing but the usual course, from a well regulated government to a

military usurpation, imagined the next step in such a progress was already at hand. He overlooked, however, the character of the great leader, who added to the perseverance of Cromwell and the magnanimity of Caesar, the integrity of the wisest and best of men.

The secret history of this conspiracy would be very curious, and either the enemies or friends of Gates would find something of importance to his character. Yet nice and arduous indeed would be the task of exhibiting that something to the public. The author must be silent on this subject, from a sense of justice, which will not suffer him to act upon his own imperfect knowledge, in a case where any decision must be of the utmost consequence to the fame of a *great man, dead*.

When the revolution was completed, Gates retired to his plantation in Virginia. We are unacquainted with the particulars of his domestic economy ; but have reason to infer that it was eminently mild and liberal, since seven years afterwards, when he took up his final residence in New-York, he gave freedom to his slaves. Instead of turning these miserable wretches to the highest profit, he made provision for the old and infirm, while several of them testified their attachment to him by remaining in his family. In the characteristic virtue of planters, hospitality, Gates had no competitor, and his reputation may well be supposed to put that virtue to a hard test.—He purchased, in the neighborhood of New-York, a spacious house, with valuable ground, for the life of himself and his wife, and here,

with few exceptions, he remained for the rest of his life.

No wonder that the military leaders in the revolution should aspire to the enjoyment of its civil honors afterwards. The war was too short to create a race of mere soldiers. The merchants and lawyers who entered the army became merchants and lawyers again, and had lost none of their primitive qualifications for administering the civil government. Gates, however, was a singular example among the officers of high rank. His original profession was a soldier, and disabled him from acquiring the capacity suitable to the mere magistrate and senator. During twenty-three years he was only for a short time in a public body. In the year 1800 he was elected to the New-York legislature in consequence of a critical balance of the parties in that state, and withdrew again into private life as soon as the purpose for which he was elected was gained.

General Gates was a whig in England and a republican in America. His political opinions did not separate him from many respectable citizens, whose views differed widely from his own.

He had a handsome person, tending to corpulence in the middle of life; remarkably courteous to all; and carrying good humor sometimes beyond the nice limit of dignity. He is said to have received a classical education, and not to have entirely neglected that advantage in after life. To science, literature or erudition, however, he made no pretensions; but gave indisputable marks of a social, amiable

and benevolent disposition. He had two wives, the last of whom, who still survives him, he brought from Virginia. She has been much admired for her manners and conversation.—He died without posterity at his customary abode near New-York, on the tenth of April 1806, after having counted a long series of seventy-eight years.

GIST, MORDECAI, a brigadier general in the American war, commanded one of the Maryland brigades in the battle of Camden, August 16, 1780. He died in Charleston, South Carolina, in September, 1792.

GORDON, WILLIAM, D. D. minister of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a historian of the American war, was a native of Hitchin, Hertfordshire England, and had his academical education in London under Mr. Marryatt. He was early settled as pastor of a large independent church at Ipswich, where he continued in good esteem many years. He removed from this situation in consequence of some uneasiness, occasioned by his reprehension of the conduct of one of his principal hearers in employing his workmen on public business on the Lord's day. After the death of Dr. David Jennings he was chosen to be his successor in the church at old gravel lane, Wapping. Here he might have continued much respected, but in the year 1770 his partiality to America induced him to force himself away, in order to settle in this country. After having preached about a year to the third church in Roxbury, he was ordained its minister July 6, 1772. He took an active part in public measures during the war

with Great Britain, and was chosen chaplain to the provincial congress of Massachusetts. While in this office he preached a fast sermon on Isaiah i. 26, which strongly expressed his political sentiments. In the beginning of the year 1776 he formed the design of writing a history of the great events, which had of late taken place in America, and which would yet be presented to the observation of mankind. Besides other sources of information, he had recourse to the records of congress, and to those of New England, and was indulged with the perusal of the papers of Washington, Gates, Greene, Lincoln, and Otho Williams. After the conclusion of the war he returned to his native country in 1786, and in 1788 published the work, which had for a number of years occupied his attention.

He died at Ipswich October 19, 1807, in the seventy eighth year of his age.

GREENE, CHRISTOPHER, lieutenant colonel commandant of one of the Rhode Island regiments in the service of congress during the revolutionary war, was born in the town of Warwick in the state of Rhode Island in the year 1737. His father, Philip Greene, Esquire, was descended from Jonathan Greene, Esquire, one of the earliest settlers of Massachusetts bay. The latter gentleman emigrated from England in the year 1637, and settled in Salem, now a well improved opulent commercial town. Mr. Greene, soon after his arrival, purchased from the Indian Sachems Miantenomon and Socononea, a part of the township of Warwick called Occupassatioxet, which

property is still possessed by some of his descendants. He left three sons, the progenitors of a numerous and respectable race of men, successively distinguished as well by the highest offices in the gift of their country, as by their talents, their usefulness and goodness.

Philip Greene, the father of the lieutenant colonel, was a gentleman of the first respectability in the state, beloved for his virtues, and admired for his honorable discharge of the duties of the various stations to which he was called, the last of which placed him upon the bench as judge of the common pleas in the county of Kent.

A father so situated could not but cherish the intellectual powers of his progeny with the most careful attention.

Christopher received all the advantages in the best line of education procurable in our country, which he took care to improve by the most assiduous application.

He was particularly attached to the study of mathematics, in which he made great proficiency, and thus laid up a stock of knowledge exactly suitable for that profession to which he was afterwards unexpectedly called.

Exhibiting in early life his capacity and amiability, he was elected, by his native town when very young, to a seat in the colonial legislature, which he continued to fill by successive elections until the commencement of the revolutionary war. At this period the legislature wisely established a military corps, styled, "Kentish guards," for the purpose of fitting the most select of her youth for mili-

tary office. In this corps young Greene was chosen a lieutenant, and in May, 1775, he was appointed by the legislature a major in what was then called "an army of observations"—one brigade of one thousand six hundred effectives, under the orders of his near relation, brigadier Greene, afterwards so celebrated.

From this situation he was called to the command of a company of infantry, in one of the regiments raised by the state for continental service. The regiment to which he belonged was attached to the army of Canada, conducted by general Montgomery, in the vicissitudes and difficulties of which campaign captain Greene shared, evincing upon all occasions that unyielding intrepidity which marked his military prowess in every after scene. In the attack upon Quebec, which terminated as well the campaign as the life of the renowned Montgomery, captain Greene belonged to the column which entered the lower town, and was made prisoner.

His elevated mind ill brooked the ills and irksomeness of captivity, though in the hands of the enlightened and humane Carleton; and it has been uniformly asserted, that while a prisoner, Greene often declared that "he would never again be taken alive;" a resolution unhappily fulfilled.

As soon as captain Greene was exchanged he repaired to his regiment, with which he continued without intermission, performing with exemplary propriety the various duties of his progressive stations, when he was promoted to the majority of Varnum's regiment. In

1777 he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and was selected by Washington to take charge of fort Mercer, (commonly called Red Bank) the safe keeping of which post, with that of fort Mifflin, (Mud Island) was very properly deemed of primary importance.

The noble manner in which colonel Greene sustained himself against superior force of veteran troops, led by an officer of high renown, has been related, as also the well earned rewards which followed his memorable defence. Consummating his military fame by his achievements on that proud day, he could not be overlooked by his discriminating leader, when great occasions called for great exertions.—Greene was accordingly detached with his regiment with the troops placed under major Sullivan, for the purpose of breaking up the enemy's post on Rhode Island, soon after the arrival of the French fleet under count d'Estaing, in the summer of 1778, which well concerted enterprise was marred in the execution by some of those incidents which abound in war, and especially when the enterprise is complicated and entrusted to allied forces, and requiring naval co-operation. Returning to headquarters, colonel Greene continued to serve under the commander in chief, whose confidence and esteem he had truly merited, and invariably enjoyed.

In the spring of 1781, when general Washington began to expect the promised naval aid from our best friend, the ill-fated Louis the XVI, he occasionally approached the enemy's

lines on the side of York island. In one of these movements, colonel Greene, with a suitable force, was posted on the Croton river, in advance of the army. On the other side of this river lay a corps of refugees, (American citizens who had joined the British army) under the command of colonel Delancey. These half citizens, half soldiers, were notorious for rapine and murder; and to their vindictive conduct may be justly ascribed most of the cruelties which stained the progress of our war, and which at length compelled Washington to order captain Asgill, of the British army, to be brought to head-quarters for the purpose of retaliating, by his execution, the murder of captain Huddy of New Jersey, perpetrated by a captain Lippincourt of the refugees. The commandant of these refugees, (Delancey was not present) having ascertained the position of Greene's corps, which the colonel had cantoned in adjacent farm houses, probably with a view to the procurement of subsistence, took the resolution to strike it. This was accordingly done by a nocturnal move on the 13th of May. The enemy crossed the Croton before day light the next morning, and hastening his advance, reached our station with the dawn of day, unperceived. As he approached the farm house in which the lieutenant colonel was quartered, the noise of troops marching was heard, which was the first intimation of the fatal design. Greene and major Flagg immediately prepared themselves for defence, but they were too late, so expeditious was the progress of the enemy. Flagg discharged his pistols, and

instantly afterwards fell mortally wounded; when the ruffians (unworthy the appellation of soldiers) burst open the door of Greene's apartment. Here the gallant veteran singly received them with his drawn sword. Several fell beneath the arm accustomed to conquer, till at length overpowered by numbers, and faint from the loss of blood streaming from his wounds, barbarity triumphed over valor. "His right arm was almost cut off in two places, the left in one, a severe cut on the left shoulder, a sword thrust through the abdomen, a bayonet in the right side, and another through the abdomen, several sword cuts on the head, and many in different parts of the body."

Thus cruelly mangled fell the generous conqueror of count Donop, whose wounds, as well as those of his unfortunate associates, had been tenderly dressed as soon as the battle terminated, and whose pains and sorrows had been as tenderly assuaged. How different was the relentless fury here displayed!

The commander in chief heard with unutterable anguish and deep indignation the tragical fate of his much loved, highly trusted, and faithful friend and soldier, in which feeling the army sincerely participated. On the subsequent day the corpse was brought to head quarters, and his funeral was solemnized with military honors, every tongue announcing with sadness of sorrow the magnitude of our loss.

Lieutenant colonel Greene was murdered in the meridian of life, being only forty-four years old. He married, in 1758, Miss Anne Lippit, a daughter of J. Lippit, Esquire, of Warwick.

whom he left a widow with three sons and four daughters. He was stout and strong in stature, about five feet ten inches high, with a broad round chest, his aspect manly, and demeanor pleasing; enjoying always a high state of health, its bloom irradiated a countenance, which significantly expressed the fortitude and mildness invariably displayed throughout his life.

GREENE, NATHANIEL, a major general in the army of the United States, was born in the town of Warwick, Rhode Island, about the year 1741. His parents were quakers. His father was an anchor smith, who was concerned in some valuable iron works, and transacted much business. While he was a boy, he learned the Latin language chiefly by his own unassisted industry. Having procured a small library, his mind was much improved, though the perusal of military history occupied a considerable share of his attention. Such was the estimation, in which his character was held, that he was at an early period of life chosen a member of the assembly of Rhode Island.

After the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, when a spirit of resistance spread, like wild-fire, over the continent; Rhode Island was not deficient in her contributions for the general defence. She raised three regiments of militia, the command whereof was given to Mr. Greene, who was nominated brigadier general. The liberty, safety, and prosperity of his country being exposed to imminent danger, the pacific principles of quakerism, in which he had been educated, proved insufficient to

combat the ardent spirit of liberty, with which his bosom glowed.

He led the troops, under his command, to Cambridge; and was present at the evacuation of Boston, by a force, which in England had been vauntingly stated as treble the number that would be requisite to dragoon America into unconditional submission.

General Greene's merit and abilities, as well in the council as in the field, were not long unnoticed by general Washington, who reposed in him the utmost confidence; and paid a particular deference to his advice and opinion, on all occasions of doubt and difficulty. This excited the jealousy of several officers, of older date, and higher rank, who were not wanting in endeavors to supplant him, but in vain; the commander in chief knew and prized his worth as it deserved.

He was appointed major general, by congress, the twenty-sixth of August, 1776. Towards the close of that year, he was at the Trenton surprise; and, at the beginning of the next, was at the battle of Princeton, two enterprises not more happily planned than judiciously and bravely executed, in both of which he highly distinguished himself, serving his novice under the American Fabius.

At the battle of Germantown, he commanded the left wing of the American army; and his utmost endeavors were exerted to retrieve the fortune of that day, in which his conduct met with the approbation of the commander in chief.

In March, 1778, he was appointed quartermaster-general, which office he accepted under a stipulation, that his rank in the army should not be affected by it, and that he should retain his right to command, in time of action, according to his rank and seniority. This he exercised at the battle of Monmouth, where he commanded the right wing of the army.

About the middle of the same year, an attack being planned by the Americans, in conjunction with the French fleet, on the British garrison at Newport, Rhode Island, general Sullivan was appointed to the command, under whom general Greene served. This attempt was unsuccessful; the French fleet having sailed out of harbor, to engage lord Howe's fleet, they were dispersed by a storm: and the Americans were obliged to raise the siege of Newport, in doing which, general Greene displayed a great degree of skill, in drawing off the army in safety.

After the hopes of the British generals, to execute some decisive stroke to the northward were frustrated, they turned their attention to the southern states, as less capable of defence, and more likely to reward the invaders with ample plunder. A grand expedition was, in consequence, planned at New York, where the army embarked on the twenty-sixth of December, 1779: they landed on the eleventh of February, 1780, within about thirty miles of Charleston, which, after a brave defence, was surrendered to sir Henry Clinton, on the twelfth of May.

A series of ill success followed this unfortunate event. The American arms in South Carolina were in general unsuccessful; and the inhabitants were obliged to submit to the invaders, whose impolitic severity was extremely ill calculated to answer any of the objects for which the war had been commenced.

Affairs were thus circumstanced, when general Washington appointed general Greene to the command of the American forces in the southern district. He arrived at Charlotte on the second day of December, 1780, accompanied by general Morgan, a brave officer, who had distinguished himself to the northward, in the expedition against Burgoyne. He found the forces he was to command, reduced to a very small number, by defeat and by desertion. The returns were nine hundred and seventy continentals, and one thousand and thirteen militia. Military stores, provisions, forage, and all things necessary, were, if possible, in a more reduced state than his army. His men were without pay, and almost without clothing: and supplies of the latter were not to be had, but from a distance of two hundred miles. In this perilous and embarrassed situation, he had to oppose a respectable and victorious army. Fortunately for him, the conduct of some of the friends of royalty obliged numbers, otherwise disposed to remain neuter, to take up arms in their own defence. This, and the prudent measures the general took for removing the innumerable difficulties and disadvantages he was surrounded with, and for conciliating the affections of the inhabitants, soon brought to-

gether a considerable force ; far inferior, however, to that of the British, who deemed the country perfectly subjugated.

After he had recruited his forces with all the friends to the revolution that he could assemble, he sent a considerable detachment, under general Morgan, to the western extremities of the state, to protect the well disposed inhabitants from the ravages of the tories. This force, which was the first that had for a considerable time appeared there, on the side of the Americans, inspired the friends of liberty with new courage, so that numbers of them crowded to the standard of general Morgan, who at length became so formidable, that lord Cornwallis thought proper to send colonel Tarleton to dislodge him from the station he had taken. This officer was at the head of a thousand regular troops, and had two field pieces. He came up, on the seventeenth of January, 1781, at a place called Cowpens, with general Morgan, whose force was much inferior, and was composed of two thirds militia, and one third continentals. An engagement was the immediate consequence.

Morgan gained a complete victory over an officer, the rapidity and success of whose attacks, until that time, might have entitled him to make use of the declaration of Cæsar, "veni, vidi, vici." Upwards of five hundred of the British laid down their arms, and were made prisoners ; a very considerable number were killed. Eight hundred stands of arms, two field-pieces, and thirty-five baggage-wag-

gons fell to the victors, who had only twelve killed and sixty wounded.

This brilliant success quite disconcerted the plan of operations formed by lord Cornwallis. Having entertained no idea of any enemy to oppose in South Carolina, the conquest of which he deemed complete, he had made every preparation for carrying his arms to the northward, to gather the laurels which, he imagined, awaited him. He now found himself obliged to postpone this design. He marched with rapidity after general Morgan, in hopes not only to recover the prisoners, but to revenge Tarleton's losses. The American general, by a rapidity of movements, and the interference of providence, eluded his efforts; and general Greene effected a junction of the two divisions of his little army, on the 7th of February. Still was he so far inferior to lord Cornwallis, that he was obliged to retreat northward; and, notwithstanding the vigilance and activity of his enemy, he brought his men in safety into Virginia.

In Virginia, general Greene received some reinforcements, and had the promise of more; on which he returned again into North Carolina, where, on their arrival, he hoped to be able to act on the offensive. He encamped in the vicinity of lord Cornwallis's army. By a variety of the best concerted manœuvres, he so judiciously supported the arrangement of his troops, by the secrecy and promptitude of his motions, that, during three weeks, while the enemy remained near him, he prevented them from taking any advantage of their superiority;

and even cut off all opportunity of their receiving succors from the royalists.

About the beginning of March, he effected a junction with a continental regiment, and two considerable bodies of Virginia and Carolina militia. He then determined on attacking the British commander without loss of time, "being persuaded," as he declared in his subsequent dispatches, "that, if he was successful, it would prove ruinous to the enemy; and if otherwise, that it would be but a partial evil to him." On the 14th, he arrived at Guilford court-house, the British then lying at twelve miles distance.

His army consisted of about four thousand five hundred men, of whom near two thirds were North Carolina and Virginia militia.—The British were about two thousand four hundred; all regular troops, and the greater part inured to toil and service in their long expedition under lord Cornwallis, who, on the morning of the 15th, being apprized of general Greene's intentions, marched to meet him.—The latter disposed his army in three lines; the militia of North Carolina were in front; the second line was composed of those of Virginia; and the third, which was the flower of the army, was formed of continental troops, near fifteen hundred in number. They were flanked on both sides by cavalry and riflemen, and were posted on a rising ground, a mile and a half from Guilford court-house.

The engagement commenced, at half an hour after one o'clock, by a brisk cannonade; after which, the British advanced in three co-

lums; and attacked the first line, composed as has been observed, of North Carolina militia. These, who, probably, had never been in action before, were panic struck at the approach of the enemy; and many of them ran away without firing a gun, or being fired upon, and even before the British had come nearer than one hundred and forty yards to them.—Part of them, however, fired: but they then followed the example of their comrades. Their officers made every possible effort to rally them: but neither the advantages of their position, nor any other consideration, could induce them to maintain their ground. This shameful cowardice had a great effect upon the issue of the battle. The next line, however, behaved much better. They fought with great bravery: and after they were thrown into disorder, rallied, returned to the charge, and kept up a heavy fire for a long time; but were at length broken, and driven on the third line, when the engagement became general, very severe, and very bloody. At length, superiority of discipline carried the day from superiority of numbers. The conflict endured an hour and a half; and was terminated by general Greene's ordering a retreat, when he perceived, that the enemy were on the point of encircling his troops.

This was a hard fought action. Lord Cornwallis stated his losses in killed, wounded, and missing, at five hundred and thirty-two, among whom were several officers of considerable rank. But this battle was, nevertheless, decisive in its consequences. Lord Cornwallis

was, three days after, obliged to make a retrograde motion; and to return to Wilmington, situated two hundred miles from the scene of action. He was even under the necessity of abandoning a considerable number of those who were most dangerously wounded.

The loss of the Americans was about four hundred killed and wounded. However, this was not severely felt as the desertion of a considerable number of militia, who fled homewards, and came no more near the army.

Some time after the battle of Guilford, general Greene determined to return to South Carolina, to endeavor to expel the British from that state. His first object was to attempt the reduction of Camden, where lord Rawdon was posted, with about nine hundred men. The strength of this place, which was covered on the south and east side by a river and creek; and to the westward and northward, by six redoubts; rendered it impracticable to carry it by storm, with the small army general Greene had, consisting of about seven hundred continentals. He therefore encamped at about a mile from the town, in order to prevent supplies from being brought in, and to take advantages of such favorable circumstances as might occur.

Lord Rawdon's situation was extremely delicate. Colonel Watson, whom he had some time before detached, for the protection of the eastern frontiers, and to whom he had, on intelligence of general Greene's intentions, sent orders to return to Camden, was so effectually

watched by general Marian, that it was impossible for him to obey. His lordship's supplies were, moreover, very precarious ; and should general Greene's reinforcements arrive, he might be so closely invested, as to be at length obliged to surrender. In this dilemma, the best expedient, that suggested itself, was a bold attack : for which purpose, he armed every person with him, capable of carrying a musket, not excepting his musicians and drummers.—He sallied out on the twenty-fifth of April ; and attacked general Greene in his camp.—The defence was obstinate : and for some part of the engagement, the advantage appeared to be in favor of America. Lieutenant colonel Washington, who commanded the cavalry, had at one time not less than two hundred British prisoners. However, by the misconduct of one of the American regiments, victory was snatched from general Greene, who was compelled to retreat. He lost in the action about two hundred killed, wounded, and prisoners. Rawdon lost about two hundred and fifty eight.

There was a great similarity between the consequences of the affair at Guilford, and those of this action. In the former, lord Cornwallis was successful ; but was afterwards obliged to retreat, two hundred miles from the scene of action, and for a time abandoned the grand object of penetrating to the northward. In the latter, lord Rawdon had the honor of the field ; but was shortly after reduced to the necessity of abandoning his post, and leaving behind him a number of sick and wounded.

The evacuation of Camden, with the vigilance of general Greene, and the several officers he employed, gave a new complexion to affairs in South Carolina, where the British ascendancy declined more rapidly than it had been established. The numerous forts, garrisoned by the enemy, fell, one after the other, into the hands of the Americans. Orangeburg, Motte, Watson, Georgetown, Granby, and all the others, fort Ninety-Six excepted, were surrendered; and a very considerable number of prisoners of war, with military stores and artillery, were found in them.

On the twenty-second of May, general Greene sat down before Ninety-Six, with the main part of his little army. The siege was carried on for a considerable time with great spirit; and the place was defended with equal bravery. At length, the works were so far reduced, that a surrender must have been made in a few days, when a reinforcement of three regiments, from Europe, arrived at Charleston, which enabled lord Rawdon to proceed to relieve this important post. The superiority of the enemy's force reduced general Greene to the alternative of abandoning the siege altogether, or, previous to their arrival, of attempting the fort by storm. The latter was more agreeable to his enterprising spirit: and an attack was made, on the morning of the 19th of June. He was repulsed, with the loss of one hundred and fifty men.—He raised the siege, and retreated over the Saluda.

Dr. Ramsay, speaking of the state of affairs about this period, says, "truly distressing was the situation of the American army: when in the grasp of victory, to be obliged to expose themselves to a hazardous assault, and afterwards to abandon a siege. When they were nearly masters of the whole country, to be compelled to retreat to its extremity; and after subduing the greatest part of the force sent against them, to be under the necessity of encountering still greater reinforcements, when their remote situation precluded them from the hope of receiving a single recruit. In this gloomy situation, there were not wanting persons who advised general Greene to leave the state, and retire with his remaining forces to Virginia. To arguments and suggestions of this kind he nobly replied, "I will recover the country, or die in the attempt." This distinguished officer, whose genius was most vigorous in those extremities, when feeble minds abandon themselves to despair, adopted the only resource, now left him, of avoiding an engagement, until the British force should be divided."

Some skirmishes, of no great moment, took place between the detached parties of both armies in July and August. September the 9th, general Greene having assembled about two thousand men, proceeded to attack the British, who, under the command of col. Stewart, were posted at Eutaw Springs. The American force was drawn up in two lines: the first, composed of Carolina militia, was commanded by generals Marian and Pickens, and colonel

De Malmédy. The second, which consisted of continental troops from North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, was commanded by general Sumpter, lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and colonel Williams; lieutenant colonel Lee, with his legion, covered the right flank; and lieutenant-colonel Henderson, with the state troops, covered the left. A corps de reserve was formed of the cavalry, under lieutenant-colonel Washington, and the Delaware troops under capt. Kirkwood. As the Americans came forward to the attack, they fell in with some advanced parties of the enemy, at about two or three miles a-head of the main body.— These being closely pursued were driven back, and the action soon became general.— The militia were at length forced to give way, but were bravely supported by the second line. In the hottest part of the engagement, general Greene ordered the Maryland and Virginia continentals to charge with trailed arms. This decided the fate of the day. “Nothing,” says Dr. Ramsay, “could surpass the intrepidity of both officers and men on this occasion. They rushed on in good order through a heavy cannonade, and a shower of musquetry, with such unshaken resolution, that they bore down all before them.” The British were broken, closely pursued, and upwards of five hundred of them taken prisoners. They however made a fresh stand, in a favorable position, in impenetrable shrubs and a picquetted garden.— Lieutenant colonel Washington, after having made every effort to dislodge them, was wounded and taken prisoner. Four six pounders

were brought forward to play upon them, but they fell into their hands; and the endeavors to drive them from their station being found impracticable, the Americans retired, leaving a strong picquet on the field of battle. Their loss was about five hundred; that of the British upwards of eleven hundred.

General Greene was honored by congress with a British standard, and a gold medal, emblematical of the engagement and success, "for his wise, decisive, and magnanimous conduct, in the action at Eutaw springs, in which, with a force inferior in number to that of the enemy, he obtained a most signal victory."

In the evening of the succeeding day, colonel Stewart abandoned his post, and retreated towards Charleston, leaving behind upwards of seventy of his wounded, and a thousand stands of arms. He was pursued a considerable distance; but in vain.

The battle of Eutaw produced most signal consequences in favour of America. The British, who had for such a length of time lorded it absolutely in South Carolina, were, shortly after that event, obliged to confine themselves in Charleston, whence they never ventured but to make predatory excursions, with bodies of cavalry, which in general met with a very warm and very unwelcome reception.

During the relaxation that followed, a dangerous plot was formed, by some turbulent and mutinous persons in the army, to deliver up their brave general to the British. This treasonable design owed its rise to the hardships, wants, and calamities of the soldiers, who

were ill paid, ill clothed and ill fed. The conspirators did not exceed twelve in number; and a providential discovery defeated the project.

The surrender of lord Cornwallis, whose enterprising spirit had been by the British ministry expected to repair the losses, and wipe away the disgrace, which had been incurred through the inactivity and indolence of other generals, having convinced them of the impracticability of subjugating America, they discontinued offensive operations in every quarter. From the beginning of the year 1782, it was currently reported, that Charleston was speedily to be evacuated: it was officially announced the seventh of August; but it did not take place until the seventeenth of December.

The happy period at length arrived, when, by the virtue and bravery of her sons, aided by the bounty of heaven, America compelled her invaders to recognise her independence.—Then her armies quitted the tented fields, and retired to cultivate the arts of peace and happiness. Amongst the rest, general Greene, revisited his native country, where he proved himself as valuable a citizen, as the Carolinas had witnessed him a gallant officer. Dissensions and jealousies had extended their destructive influence among the Rhode Islanders, whose animosity had arisen to such a degree, as to threaten the most serious ill consequences:—general Greene exerted himself to restore harmony and peace amongst them once more; and was happily successful.

In October, 1785, he sailed to Georgia, where he had a considerable estate, not far dis-

tant from Savannah. Here he passed away his time, occupied in his domestic concerns, until the hour of his mortality approached.—Walking out one day in June, 1786, he was overpowered by the extreme heat of the sun, which brought on a disorder that carried him off, a few days after, on the 19th of the same month.

When the melancholy account of his death arrived at Savannah, the people were struck with the deepest sorrow. All business was suspended. The shops and stores throughout the town were shut; and the shipping in the harbor had their colours half-masted.

The body was brought to Savannah, and interred on the 20th. The funeral procession was attended by the Cincinnati, militia, &c. &c.

Immediately after the interment of the corpse, the members of the Cincinnati retired to the coffee-house in Savannah, and came to the following resolution:

“That as a token of the high respect and veneration in which this society hold the memory of their late illustrious brother, major-general Greene, deceased, George Washington Greene, his eldest son, be admitted a member of this society, to take his seat on his arriving at the age of 18 years.”

General Greene left behind him a wife, and five children.

On Tuesday the 12th of August, 1786, the United States, in congress assembled, came to the following resolution:

“That a monument be erected to the memory of Nathaniel Greene, Esq. at the seat of

the federal government, with the following inscription :

Sacred to the memory of
NATHANIEL GREENE, Esq.

Who departed this life,

The nineteenth of June, MDCCLXXXVI :

Late MAJOR GENERAL

In the service of the United States,

And commander of their army

In the southern department.

The United States, in congress assembled,

In honor of his

Patriotism, valor, and ability,

Have erected this monument."

HALE, NATHAN, captain in colonel Knowlton's regiment of light infantry, was a native of Connecticut.

The following narrative exhibits a case analogous to that of major Andre, and surely while Americans regret the fate of an enemy, the heroic sufferings of their own countrymen should not be forgotten or unlamented.

After the defeat the American arms sustained from the British on Long Island, August 27, 1776, general Washington called a council of war, who determined upon an immediate retreat to New York. The intention was prudently concealed from the army, who knew not whither they were going, but imagined it was to attack the enemy. The field artillery, tents, baggage, and about 9000 men were conveyed to the city of New York, over East river, more than a mile wide, in less than thirteen hours, and without the knowledge of the British, though not six hundred yards distance;

Providence in a remarkable manner favored the retreating army. The wind, which seemed to prevent the troops getting over at the appointed hour, afterwards shifted to their wishes; towards morning an extreme thick fog came on, which hovered over Long Island, and, by concealing the Americans, enabled them to complete their retreat without interruption, though the day had begun to dawn some time before it was finished. In about half an hour after the Island was finally abandoned, the fog cleared off, and the British were seen taking possession of the American lines.

Perhaps the fate of America was never suspended on a more brittle thread, than previously to this memorable retreat. A spectacle is here presented of an army, destined for the defence of a great continent, driven to the narrow borders of an island, with a victorious army of double its number in front, with navigable waters in its rear; constantly liable to have its communication cut off by the enemy's navy, and every moment exposed to an attack. The presence of mind which animated the commander in chief in this critical situation, the prudence with which all the necessary measures were executed, redounded as much or more to his honor than the most brilliant victories. An army, to which America looked for safety, preserved—a general, who was considered as an host himself, saved for the future necessity of his country! Had not, however, the circumstances of the night, of the wind and weather been favorable, the plan, however well concert-

ed, must have been defeated. To a good Providence, therefore, are the people of America indebted for the complete success of an enterprise so important in its consequences.

This retreat left the British in complete possession of Long Island. What could be their future operations remained uncertain. To obtain information of their situation, their strength and future movements was of high importance. For this purpose general Washington applied to colonel Knowlton, who commanded a regiment of light infantry, which formed the van of the American army, and desired him to adopt some mode of gaining the necessary information. Colonel Knowlton communicated this request to captain Nathan Hale, of Connecticut, who was then a captain in his regiment.

This young officer, animated by a sense of duty, and considering that an opportunity presented itself by which he might be useful to his country, at once offered himself a volunteer for this hazardous service. He passed in disguise to Long Island, examined every part of the British army, and obtained the best possible information respecting their situation and future operations.

In his attempt to return he was apprehended, carried before sir William Howe, and the proof of his object was so clear, that he frankly acknowledged who he was, and what were his views.

Sir William Howe at once gave an order to the provost marshal to execute him the next morning.

This order was accordingly executed in a most unfeeling manner, and by as great a savage as ever disgraced humanity. A clergyman, whose attendance he desired was refused him; a bible for a few moments devotion was not procured, although he requested it. Letters, which, on the morning of his execution, he wrote to his mother and other friends, were destroyed; and this very extraordinary reason given by the provost marshal, "that the rebels should not know they had a man in their army who could die with so much firmness."

Unknown to all around him, without a single friend to offer him the least consolation, thus fell as amiable and as worthy a young man as America could boast, with this, as his dying observation—that "he only lamented that he had but one life to lose for his country."

Although the manner of this execution will ever be abhorred by every friend to humanity and religion, yet there cannot be a question but that the sentence was conformable to the rules of war and the practice of nations in similar cases.

It is, however, a justice due to the character of captain Hale to observe, that his motives for engaging in this service were entirely different from those which generally influence others in similar circumstances.

Neither expectation of promotion, nor pecuniary reward, induced him to this attempt. A sense of duty, a hope that he might in this way be useful to his country, and an opinion which he had adopted, that every kind of ser-

vice necessary to the public good became honorable by being necessary; were the great motives which induced him to engage in an enterprise by which his connexions lost a most amiable friend, and his country one of its most promising supporters.

The fate of this unfortunate young man excites the most interesting reflections.

To see such a character, in the flower of youth, cheerfully treading in the most hazardous paths, influenced by the purest intentions, and only emulous to do good to his country, without the imputation of a crime, fall a victim to policy, must have been wounding to the feelings even of his enemies.

Should a comparison be drawn between major Andre and captain Hale, injustice would be done to the latter should he not be placed on an equal ground with the former. While almost every historian of the American revolution has celebrated the virtues and lamented the fate of Andre, Hale has remained unnoticed, and it is scarcely known such a character existed.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, first secretary of the treasury of the United States, was a native of the island of St. Croix, and was born in 1757. His father was the younger son of an English family, and his mother was an American. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his mother to New York, and entered a student of Columbia college, in which he continued about three years. While a member of this institution the first buddings of his intellect gave presages of his future eminence.

The contest with Great Britain called forth the first talents on each side, and his juvenile pen asserted the claims of the colonies against very respectable writers. His papers exhibited such evidence of intellect and wisdom, that they were ascribed to Mr. Jay, and when the truth was discovered, America saw with astonishment a lad of seventeen in the list of her able advocates. At the age of eighteen he entered the American army as an officer of artillery. The first sound of war awakened his martial spirit, and as a soldier he soon conciliated the regard of his brethren in arms. It was not long before he attracted the notice of Washington, who in 1777 selected him as an aid with the rank of lieutenant colonel. His sound understanding, comprehensive views, application, and promptitude soon gained him the entire confidence of his patron. In such a school, it was impossible but that his genius should be nourished. By intercourse with Washington, by surveying his plans, observing his consummate prudence, and by a minute inspection of the springs of national operations he became fitted for command. Throughout the campaign, which terminated in the capture of lord Cornwallis, colonel Hamilton commanded a battalion of light infantry. At the siege of York in 1781, when the second parallel was opened, two redoubts, which flanked it and were advanced three hundred yards in front of the British works, very much annoyed the men in the trenches. It was resolved to possess them, and to prevent jealousies the attack of the one was com-

mitted to the Americans and of the other to the French. The detachment of the Americans was commanded by the marquis de la Fayette, and colonel Hamilton, at his own earnest request, led the advanced corps, consisting of two battalions. Towards the close of the day on the fourteenth of October, the troops rushed to the charge without firing a single gun. The works were assaulted with irresistible impetuosity, and carried with but little loss. Eight of the enemy fell in the action; but notwithstanding the irritation lately produced by the infamous slaughter in fort Griswold, not a man was killed who ceased to resist.

Soon after the capture of Cornwallis, Hamilton sheathed his sword, and being encumbered with a family and destitute of funds, at the age of twenty-five applied to the study of the law. In this profession he soon rose to distinction. But his private pursuits could not detach him from regard to the public welfare. The violence which was meditated against the property and persons of all, who remained in the city during the war, called forth his generous exertions, and by the aid of governor Clinton the faithless and revengeful scheme was defeated. In a few years a more important affair demanded his talents. After witnessing the debility of the confederation he was fully impressed with the necessity of an efficient general government, and he was appointed in 1787 a member of the federal convention for New York. He assisted in forming the constitution of our country. It did

not indeed completely meet his wishes. He was afraid, that it did not contain sufficient means of strength for its own preservation, and that in consequence we should share the fate of many other republics and pass through anarchy to despotism. He was in favor of a more permanent executive and senate. He wished for a strong government, which would not be shaken by the conflict of different interests through an extensive territory, and which should be adequate to all the forms of national exigency. He was apprehensive, that the increased wealth and population of the states would lead to encroachments on the union, and he anticipated the day, when the general government, unable to support itself, would fall. These were his views and feelings, and he freely expressed them. But the patriotism of Hamilton was not of that kind, which yields every thing, because it cannot accomplish all, that it desires. Believing the constitution to be incomparably superior to the old confederation, he exerted all his talents in its support, though it did not rise to his conception of a perfect system. By his pen in the papers signed Publius, and by his voice in the convention of New York he contributed much to its adoption. When the government was organized in 1789, Washington placed him at the head of the treasury. In the new demands, which were now made upon his talents, the resources of his mind did not fail him. In his reports he proposed plans for funding the debt of the union and for assuming the debts of the respective states, for establishing a bank and mint, and

for procuring a revenue. He wished to redeem the reputation of his country by satisfying her creditors, and to combine with the government such a monied interest, as might facilitate its operations. But while he opened sources of wealth to thousands by establishing public credit, and thus restoring the public paper to its original value, he did not enrich himself. He did not take advantage of his situation, nor improve the opportunity he enjoyed for acquiring a fortune. Though accused of amassing wealth, he did not vest a dollar in the public funds. He was exquisitely delicate in regard to his official character, being determined if possible to prevent the impeachment of his motives, and preserve his integrity and good name unimpaired.

In the early stage of the administration a disagreement existed between Mr. Hamilton and the secretary of state, Mr. Jefferson, which increased till it issued in such open hostility, and introduced such confusion in the cabinet, that Washington found it necessary to address a letter to each, recommending forbearance and moderation. Mr. Hamilton was apprehensive of danger from the encroachment of the states and wished to add new strength to the general government; while Mr. Jefferson entertained little jealousy of the state sovereignties, and was rather desirous of checking and limiting the exercise of the national authorities, particularly the power of the executive. Other points of difference existed, and a reconciliation could not be effected. In the beginning of 1793, after intelligence of the

rupture between France and Great Britain had been received, Hamilton, as one of the cabinet of the president, supported the opinion, that the treaty with France was no longer binding, and that a nation might absolve itself from the obligations of real treaties, when such a change takes place in the internal situation of the other contracting party, as renders the continuance of the connexion disadvantages or dangerous. He advised therefore, that the expected French minister should not be received in an unqualified manner. The secretary of state on the other hand was of opinion that the revolution in France had produced no change in the relations between the two countries, and could not weaken the obligation of treaties; and this opinion was embraced by Washington. The advice of Hamilton was followed in regard to the insurrection in Pennsylvania in 1794, and such a detachment was sent out under his own command, that it was suppressed without effusion of blood. He remained but a short time afterwards in office. As his property had been wasted in the public service, the care of a rising family made it his duty to retire, that by renewed exertions in his profession he might provide for their support. He accordingly resigned his office on the last of January 1795.

When the provisional army was raised in 1798, in consequence of the injuries and demands of France, Washington suspended his acceptance of the command of it on the condition, that Hamilton should be his associate and the second in command. This ar-

arrangement was accordingly made. After the adjustment of our dispute with the French republic, and the discharge of the army, he returned again to his profession in the city of New York.

In June 1804 colonel Burr, vice president of the United States, addressed a letter to general Hamilton, requiring his acknowledgment or denial of the use of any expression derogatory to the honor of the former. This demand was deemed inadmissible, and a duel was the consequence. After the close of the circuit court, the parties met at Hoboken on the morning of Wednesday, July the eleventh, and Hamilton fell on the same spot, where his son a few years before had fallen, in obedience to the same principle of honor, and in the same violation of the laws of God and of man. He was carried into the city, and being desirous of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's supper, he immediately sent for the reverend Dr. Mason. As the principles of his church prohibited him from administering the ordinance in private, this minister of the gospel informed general Hamilton, that the sacrament was an exhibition and pledge of the mercies, which the Son of God has purchased, and that the absence of the sign did not exclude from the mercies signified, which were accessible to him by faith in their gracious Author. He replied, "I am aware of that. It is only as a sign that I wanted it." In the conversation, which ensued, he disavowed all intention of taking the life of colonel Burr, and declared his abhorrence of the whole transaction. When the sin,

of which he had been guilty, was intimated to him, he assented with strong emotion; and when the infinite merit of the Redeemer, as the propitiation for sin, the sole ground of our acceptance with God, was suggested, he said with emphasis, "*I have a tender reliance on the mercy of the Almighty through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ.*" The reverend bishop Moore was afterwards sent for, and after making suitable inquiries of the penitence and faith of general Hamilton, and receiving his assurance, that he would never again, if restored to health, be engaged in a similar transaction, but would employ all his influence in society to discountenance the barbarous custom, administered to him the communion. After this his mind was composed. He expired about two o'clock on Thursday July 12, 1804, aged about forty seven years.

General Hamilton possessed very uncommon powers of mind. To whatever subject he directed his attention, he was able to grasp it, and in whatever he engaged, in that he excelled. So stupendous were his talents and so patient was his industry, that no investigation presented difficulties, which he could not conquer. In the class of men of intellect he held the first rank. His eloquence was of the most interesting kind, and when new exertions were required, he rose in new strength, and touching at his pleasure every string of pity or terror, of indignation or grief, he bent the passions of others to his purpose. At the bar he gained the first eminence.

With regard to his political designs the most contradictory opinions were entertained. While one party believed his object to be the preservation of the present constitution, the other party imputed to him the intention of subverting it; his friends regarded him as an impartial statesman, while his enemies perceived in his conduct only hostility to France and attachment to her rival. Whatever may be the decision with regard to the correctness of his principles, his preference of his country's interest to his own cannot be questioned by those, who are acquainted with his character. He took no measure to secure a transient popularity, but, like every true friend of his country, was willing to rest his reputation upon the integrity of his conduct. So far was he from flattering the people, that he more than once dared to throw himself into the torrent, that he might present some obstruction to its course. He was an honest politician; and his frankness has been commended even by those, who considered his political principles as hostile to the American confederated republic. His views of the necessity of a firm general government rendered him a decided friend of the union of the American states. His feelings and language were indignant towards every thing, which pointed at its dissolution. His hostility to every influence, which leaned towards the project, was stern and steady, and in every shape it encountered his reprobation. No man, of those, who were not friendly to the late administration, possessed so wide and commanding an influence; and he

seems not to have been ignorant of the elevated height, on which he stood. In assigning the reasons for accepting the challenge of colonel Burr, while he seems to intimate his apprehensions, that the debility of the general government would be followed by convulsions, he also alludes to the demand which might be made upon his military talents. His words are, "the ability to be in future useful, whether in resisting mischief or effecting good, in those crisis of our public affairs, which seem likely to happen, would probably be inseparable from a conformity with public prejudice in this particular."

With all his preeminence of talents, and amiable as he was in private life, general Hamilton is yet a melancholy proof of the influence, which intercourse with a depraved world has in perverting the judgment. In principle he was opposed to duelling, his conscience was not hardened, and he was not indifferent to the happiness of his wife and children; but no consideration was strong enough to prevent him from exposing his life in single combat. His own views of usefulness were followed in contrariety to the injunctions of his Maker and Judge. He had been for some time convinced of the truth of Christianity, and it was his intention, if his life had been spared, to have written a work upon its evidences.

General Hamilton possessed many friends; and he was endeared to them, for he was gentle, tender, and benevolent. While he was great in the eyes of the world, familiarity with him only increased the regard in which

he was held. In his person he was small, and short in stature. He married a daughter of general Schuyler, and left an afflicted widow and a number of children to mourn his loss.

He published the letters of Phocion, which were in favor of the loyalists after the peace. The Federalist, a series of essays, which appeared in the public papers in the interval between the publication and the adoption of the constitution of the United States, or soon after, and which was designed to elucidate and support its principles, was written by him in conjunction with Mr. Jay and Mr. Madison. He wrote all the numbers, excepting numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 54, which were written by Mr. Jay; numbers 10, 14 and 37 to 48 inclusive by Mr. Madison; and numbers 18, 19 and 20, which he and Mr. Madison wrote conjointly. This work has been published in two volumes, and is held in the highest estimation. His reports while secretary of the treasury are very long, and display great powers of mind.

HANCOCK, JOHN, Governor of Massachusetts, was the son of the Reverend John Hancock of Braintree, and was born about the year 1737. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1754. On the death of his uncle, Thomas Hancock, Esquire, he received a very considerable fortune, and soon became an eminent merchant. He was for several years, selectman of the town; and in 1766, he was chosen a member of the house of Representatives for Boston. He there blazed a whig of the first magnitude. Otis, Cushing, and Samuel Adams, were the other three, who repre-

sented the capital, men of name in the revolution of their country. Being fond of public notice, he was flattered by the approbation of the people, with their marks of confidence, and the distinction he had in the general court.—He often gave his opinion when questions were before the house, and mingled in the debates, but possessed no great powers as a parliamentary speaker. He never made a long speech, either in the style of declamatory eloquence, or the masterly reasoning of a great statesman. The political sagacity of Adams, the public spirit and patriotic zeal of Hancock, gave a lustre to the Boston seat. Perhaps there never was a time when the representatives of the capital had such an influence in the affairs of the province. There was a collision of sentiment among the leading whigs about the removal of the court to Boston.—Hutchinson offered this upon certain conditions, which the majority of members saw fit to comply with. Mr. Hancock voted with them. Adams was against the measure, and expressed his sentiments in opposition to his friend and colleague. Mr. Hancock was a man impatient of contradiction, and, upon some occasions, indulged a petulant humor.—He could not bear the opposition of Mr. Adams on this question. It was one cause of the alienation between them. That gentleman was cool and determined, hard and unyielding, as well as bold in his argument. He sometimes was sarcastic in his replies ; but upon the subject which then divided the house, he observed the utmost delicacy, and seemed to dread the

consequence of this political difference. These gentlemen had different views, though equally zealous in their opposition to the mother country. Or else one looked further than the other. Mr. Hancock was not against a reconciliation, if Great Britain would repeal all her unjust acts, and pay due respect to the rights of the colonies. Adams did not wish the ancient friendship should be renewed. From the time of the stamp act, he saw that hostilities would commence, and the American colonies become a nation by themselves. He was desirous of being an actor in the most important scenes, and have his name handed down to posterity among the patriots, who were to form a new æra in the revolution of empires.

The division of these two leading characters made parties among the whigs, especially in the town of Boston. Mr. Hancock was the idol of the people. His generosity upon all public occasions, and kindness to individuals, were the theme of continual and loud applause. It was said that his heart was open as the day to acts of beneficence: that he sunk his fortune in the cause of his country. This was the prevailing idea, and it gave a perfume to the sacrifice. What bounds could be given to the people's affection to a man, who preferred "their loving favor to great riches!"

He was certainly the most popular man in the community. Nor was his popularity a transient thing. At future periods of our revolution, when attempts were made to depreciate him; when other characters were brought forward whose merit was conspicu-

ous ; and even when he was accused, in the publications of the day, of wanting qualifications for administering the government, he still retained his influence in the community. It is well known, that some of our greatest and wisest and best men have solicited his concurrence in their measures, from the full persuasion that the popular voice was so much in his favor.

In the year 1774, Mr. Hancock was chosen to deliver the public oration in Boston on the 5th of March, to commemorate the massacre of 1770. It is a very handsome composition, and was very well delivered. During the course of this year his health declined. When the general assembly of the province elected members of the first congress, he was so ill, as to be unable to attend public business. The ensuing winter was favorable to his health ; he recruited his spirits and activity. He was one of the provincial congress, and, for a time, their president. He was then elected a member of the general congress, that was to meet at Philadelphia in 1775. This year was the most remarkable of any in the annals of the British nation. The revolutionary war commenced, April 19. The battle of Lexington was succeeded by a proclamation from the governor, declaring the country in a state of rebellion, and proscribing Hancock and Adams, as the chief leaders, whose behaviour was too flagitious to be forgiven. This only served to give importance to their characters ; to fix them in the esteem and affection of their country. There were men in these states who co-

rejoiced such a mark of distinction; many, who would have given all their wealth, and run any risk of consequences.

In 1776, July 4th, his name appears as president of the congress which declared the colonies independent of the crown of Great Britain. The name of the president alone was published with the declaration, though every member signed it. It was a mark of respect due to Massachusetts, to have one of their members in the chair, which had been filled with a member from South Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Hancock had those talents which were calculated to make him appear to more advantage as chairman, than in the debates of a public body. He excelled as moderator of the Boston town meetings, as president of the provincial congress, and state convention; and, as head of the great council of our nation, he was much respected. He discovered a fine address, great impartiality, sufficient spirit to command attention, and preserve order. His voice and manner were much in his favor, and his experience, in public business, gave him ease and dignity.

In 1779, Mr. Hancock resigned his place in congress. He was chosen a member of the convention that formed the constitution of Massachusetts. He was not one of the committee to draw up the plan. Many were earnest to have him president; but the majority were for Mr. Bowdoin. He attended his duty, however, very regularly, and sometimes expressed his sentiments. He dissented from those, who would have given more power to

the governor, and more energy to the constitution.

From 1780 to 1785, Mr. Hancock was annually chosen governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. He declined being a candidate for the office the ensuing year, and was succeeded by the honorable James Bowdoin, esq. During the administration of Mr. Bowdoin, there was an insurrection in the state, which was happily quelled. Every thing was done in the most judicious manner by the governor and the legislature, yet a part of the community appeared to be discontented with the administration, and, in the year 1787, Mr. Hancock was again placed in the chair.

His conduct in the state convention during the discussion of it, gained him honor. The opposition to this excellent form of government was great. It was said that the majority of the convention would be against the adoption; and that the governor was with the opposers. He was chosen president of the convention, but did not attend the debates till the latter weeks of the session. Certain amendments were proposed to remove the objections of those, who thought some of the articles deprived the people of their rights. He introduced these amendments with great propriety, and voted for the adoption of the constitution. His name and influence doubtless turned many in favor of the federal government.

The latter years of his administration were easy to him, on account of the public tranquillity. The federal government became the

source of so much prosperity, that the people were easy and happy. The two patriots, Hancock and Adams, were reconciled. When lieutenant governor Cushing died, general Lincoln was chosen, as his successor. This gave great offence to Mr. Adams, and it was very disagreeable to the governor. They joined their strength to support the same measures, as well as renewed their friendship. The next year, Lincoln was left out of office, and Mr. Adams chosen lieutenant governor. This gentleman succeeded Mr. Hancock, as governor of the commonwealth, after his death.

The death of such a man was interesting to the people at large. The procession at his funeral was very great. Dr. Thacher preached his funeral sermon the next sabbath. He was very friendly to the clergy of all denominations, and did a great deal to promote the cause of learning as well as religion. The library of Harvard College will give an exhibition of his munificence; for the name of Hancock, in golden letters, now adorns one of the alcoves of the library room, and is upon the records of the university among her greatest benefactors. He died October 8, 1793.

Mr. Hancock was promoted to every office which a man fond of public life could expect or desire. His manners were pleasing. He was polite, affable, easy and condescending; and, what was greatly in his favor, did not appear lifted up with pride. Such an elevation to prosperous circumstances would make some men giddy, and cause others to despise their neighbor, poorer than themselves.

The editor will again refer to, and give an extract from the oration of *Richard Rush*, esq. delivered at the city of Washington, July 4, 1812. He said, "During the siege of Boston, General Washington consulted Congress upon the propriety of bombarding the town.—Mr. Hancock was then President of Congress. After General Washington's letter was read, a solemn silence ensued. This was broken by a member making a motion that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole, in order that Mr. Hancock might give his opinion upon the important subject, as he was so deeply interested from having all his estate in Boston. After he left the chair, he addressed the chairman of the committee of the whole in the following words: "It is true, sir, nearly all the property I have in the world, is in houses and other real estate in the town of Boston; but if the expulsion of the British army from it, and the liberties of our country require their being burnt to ashes, *issue the orders for that purpose immediately.*"

HART, (the reverend) OLIVER, was born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 5th July, 1723. At an early period of his life he was deeply impressed with the importance of religion; and, at the age of eighteen years he was received as a member of the Baptist church at Southampton. In 1746 he began to preach the gospel, and was ordained to the great work of the ministry. The same year he went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he continued as pastor of the Baptist church for upwards of thirty years.

Soon after the commencement of the revolution, during those times which tried men's souls, Mr. Hart's patriotism was so well known, that the council of safety of South Carolina, as a testimony of their confidence in his zeal and integrity, appointed Mr. Hart, with the honorable William Henry Drayton, and the reverend William Tennent, to visit the frontiers of that state, in order to reconcile, if possible, a number of the inhabitants who were disaffected towards a revolutionary form of government : a business, which, though attended with great bodily fatigue and personal danger, he executed with great propriety and fidelity.

In the month of February, 1780, owing to his warm attachment to the American cause, it was thought advisable, that he should leave Charleston, as the British troops were preparing to lay siege to it. Hearing of its surrender, which happened on the 12th May following, he journeyed towards his native soil, and in the month of December of the same year, in consequence of the warmest solicitations, he undertook the pastoral charge of the church of Hopewell, New-Jersey, and there he continued till 31st December, 1795, when he died, aged 72 years, 5 months and 26 days.

Mr. Hart was the author of several sermons and other compositions on religious subjects, which have appeared in print, and do honor to his pen and his heart. A variety of his papers on different subjects, which he highly valued, and many of his best books, were, likewise, destroyed by the British army, when they

overrun the southern states. He had also a considerable turn for poetry, though such was his modesty, that but few of his intimate friends knew he possessed this talent.

HAWLEY, JOSEPH, distinguished as a statesman and patriot, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Yale college in 1742. Soon after finishing his collegial education he engaged in the study and the practice of the law in his native town. In this science he became a great proficient and was one of the most distinguished counsellors in the province. Among his other studies he attained to such an eminence of knowledge in political history and the principles of free government, that during the disputes between Great Britain and the colonies he was regarded as one of the ablest advocates of American liberty. His integrity both in public and in private life was inflexible, and was not even questioned by his political opponents. He was repeatedly elected a member of the council, but refused in every instance to accept the office, as he preferred a seat in the house of representatives, where his character for disinterested patriotism and his bold and manly eloquence gave him an ascendancy, which has seldom been equalled. He was first elected a member of the legislature in 1764. In the latter part of 1776 major Hawley was afflicted with hypochondriacal disorders, to which he had been frequently subject in former periods of his life; and after this declined public business. He died March 10, 1788, aged sixty four years.

HENRY, PATRICK, governor of Virginia, and a most eloquent orator, took an early and decided part in support of the rights of his country, against the tyranny of Great Britain. In the year 1765 he was a member of the assembly of Virginia, and he introduced some resolutions, which breathed a spirit of liberty, and which were accepted by a small majority on the twenty ninth of May. These were the first resolutions of any assembly occasioned by the stamp act. One of the resolutions declared, that the general assembly had the exclusive right and power, to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of the colony.—Such was the warmth, excited in the debate, that Mr. Henry, according to the relation of Mr. Stedman, after declaiming against the arbitrary measures of Great Britain, added, “Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the first an Oliver Cromwell, and George the third——,” when he was stopped from proceeding farther, and called to order. He was elected in 1774 one of the deputies from Virginia to the first congress, and was in this year one of the committee, which drew up the petition to the king. In May 1775, after lord Dunmore had conveyed on board a ship a part of the powder from the magazine of Williamsburg, Mr. Henry distinguished himself by assembling the independent companies of Hanover and king William counties, and directing them towards Williamsburg with the avowed design of obtaining payment for the powder, or of compelling to its restitution. The object was effected, for the king’s receiver general gave a bill for the va-

lue of the property. The governor immediately fortified his palace, and issued a proclamation, charging those, who had procured the bill, with rebellious practices. This only occasioned a number of county meetings, which applauded the conduct of Mr. Henry, and expressed a determination to protect him. In August 1775, when a new choice of deputies to congress was made, he was not re-elected, for his services were now demanded more exclusively in his own state. After the departure of lord Dunmore he was chosen the first governor in June, 1776, and he held this office several succeeding years, bending all his exertions to promote the freedom and independence of his country. In the beginning of 1778 an anonymous letter was addressed to him with the design of alienating his affections from the commander in chief. He enclosed it to Washington both to convince his friendship and to put him on his guard. In another letter, written a few days afterwards, when he had heard of a plan to effect the removal of Washington, he says to him, "while you face the armed enemies of our liberty in the field, and, by the favor of God, have been kept unhurt, I trust your country will never harbor in her bosom the miscreant, who would ruin her best supporter; but when arts, unworthy honest men are used to defame and traduce you, I think it not amiss, but a duty to assure you of that estimation, in which the public hold you."

In June 1778 he was a member, with other illustrious citizens of Virginia, of the convention, which was appointed to consider the con-

stitution of the United States; and he exerted all the force of his masterly eloquence, day after day, to prevent its adoption. He contended that changes were dangerous to liberty; that the old confederation had carried us through the war, and secured our independence, and needed only amendment; that the proposed government was a consolidated government, in which the sovereignty of the states would be lost, and all pretensions to rights and privileges would be rendered insecure: that the want of a bill of rights was an essential defect; that general warrants should have been prohibited; and that to adopt the constitution with a view to subsequent amendments was only submitting to tyranny in the hope of being liberated from it at some future time. He therefore offered a resolution, containing a bill of rights and amendments for the greater security of liberty and property to be referred to the other states before the ratification of the proposed form of government. His resolution however was not accepted. The argument of Pendleton, Randolph, Madison, and Marshall prevailed against the eloquence of Henry, and the constitution was adopted, though by a small majority. Mr. Henry's bill of rights and his amendments were then accepted, and directed to be transmitted to the several states. Some of these amendments have been ingrafted into the federal constitution, on which account as well as on account of the lessons of experience, Mr. Henry in a few years lost in a degree his repugnance to it. After the resignation of Mr. Randolph in

August 1795 he was nominated by president Washington as secretary of state, but considerations of a private nature induced him to decline the honorable trust. In November 1796 he was again elected governor of Virginia, and this office also he almost immediately resigned. In the beginning of the year 1799 he was appointed by president Adams as an envoy to France with Messrs. Ellsworth and Murray. His letter in reply to the secretary of state is dated in Charlotte county April the sixteenth, and in it he speaks of a severe indisposition, to which he was then subject, and of his advanced age and increasing debility. Governor Davie of North Carolina, was in consequence appointed in his place. He lived but a short time after this testimony of the respect, in which his talents and patriotism were held, for he died at Red Hill in Charlotte county, June 6, 1799.

Mr. Henry was a man of eminent talents, of ardent attachment to liberty, and of most commanding eloquence. The Virginians boast of him as an orator of nature. His general appearance and manners were those of a plain farmer. In this character he always entered on the exordium of an oration. His unassuming looks and expressions of humility induced his hearers to listen to him with the same easy openness, with which they would converse with an honest neighbor. After he had thus disarmed prejudice and pride, and opened a way to the heart, the inspiration of his eloquence, when little expected, would invest him with the authority of a prophet. With a mind of great

powers and a heart of keen sensibility, he would sometimes rise in the majesty of his genius, and while he filled the audience with admiration, would, with almost irresistible influence, bear along the passions of others with him.

In private life he was as amiable and virtuous as he was conspicuous in his public career.—His principles of liberty and regard to Christianity led him to deplore the practice of slavery. On this subject, in a letter written in 1773, he enquires, “is it not amazing, that at a time, when the rights of humanity are defined and understood with precision, in a country above all others fond of liberty; that in such an age and such a country we find men, professing a religion, the most humane, mild, gentle, and generous, adopting a principle, as repugnant to humanity, as it is inconsistent with the bible, and destructive to liberty? Would any one believe, that I am master of slaves of my own purchase? I am drawn along by the general inconvenience of being here without them. I will not—I cannot justify it. I believe a time will come, when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Every thing we can do is to improve it, if it happens in our day; if not, let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, a pity for their unhappy lot, and an abhorrence of slavery.”

The following affectionate tribute to the memory of Henry, which appeared in the Virginia papers immediately after his death, though not a specimen of perfect taste, will yet further illustrate his character by showing the esti-

mation, in which he was held by those, who knew him. "Mourn, Virginia, mourn; your Henry is gone. Ye friends to liberty in every clime, drop a tear. No more will his social feelings spread delight through his happy house. No more will his edifying example dictate to his numerous offspring the sweetness of virtue, and the majesty of patriotism. No more will his sage advice, guided by zeal for the common happiness, impart light and utility to his caressing neighbors. No more will he illuminate the public councils with sentiments drawn from the cabinet of his own mind, ever directed to his country's good, and clothed in eloquence sublime, delightful, and commanding. Farewell, first rate patriot, farewell. As long as our rivers flow, or mountains stand, so long will your excellence and worth be the theme of our homage and endearment; and Virginia, bearing in mind her loss, will say to rising generations, imitate my Henry."

HOPKINSON, FRANCIS, was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1738. He possessed an uncommon share of genius of a peculiar kind. He was well skilled in many practical and useful sciences, particularly in mathematics and natural philosophy; and he had a general acquaintance with the principles of anatomy, chemistry and natural history. But his *forte* was humour and satire, in both of which, he was not surpassed by Lucian, Swift or Rabelais. These extraordinary powers were consecrated to the advancement of the interests of patriotism, virtue and science. It would fill

many pages to mention his numerous publications during the late revolution, all of which are directed to these important objects. He began in the year 1775, with a small tract, which he entitled "A Pretty History," in which he exposed the tyranny of Great Britain, in America, by a most beautiful allegory, and he concluded his contributions to his country, in this way, with the history of "The New Roof," a performance, which for wit, humor and good sense, must last as long as the citizens of America continue to admire, and to be happy under the present national government of the United States.

Newspaper scandal frequently, for months together, disappeared or languished, after the publication of several of his irresistible satires upon that disgraceful species of writing. He gave a currency to a thought or a phrase, in these effusions from his pen, which never failed to tear down the spirit of the times, and frequently to turn the divided tides of party rage, into one general channel of ridicule and contempt.

Sometimes he employed his formidable powers of humor and satire in exposing the formalities of technical science. He entertained some ideas with respect to the mode of conducting education, which were singular. In particular, he often ridiculed in conversation, the practice of teaching children the English language by means of grammar. He considered most of the years, which are spent in learning the Greek and Latin languages as lost, and he held several of the arts and scien-

des, which are taught in colleges, in great contempt. His specimen of modern learning in a tedious examination, the only object of which was to describe the properties of a "Salt Box," published in the American Museum for February 1786, may be relished as a morsel of exquisite humor.

Mr. Hopkinson possessed uncommon talents for pleasing in company. His wit was not of that coarse kind, which was calculated to set the table in a roar. It was mild and elegant, and infused cheerfulness and a species of delicate joy, rather than mirth, into the hearts of all, who heard it. His empire over the attention and passions of his company was not purchased at the expense of innocence. A person who has passed many delightful hours in his company, declared, with pleasure, that he never once heard him use a profane expression, nor utter a word, which would have made a lady blush, or have clouded her countenance for a moment with a look of disapprobation.—It is this species of wit alone, that indicates a rich and powerful imagination, while that which is tinctured with profanity, or indelicacy, argues poverty of genius, inasmuch as they have both been very properly considered as the cheapest products of the mind.

Mr. Hopkinson's character for abilities and patriotism procured him the confidence of his countrymen in the most trying exigencies of their affairs. He represented the state of New Jersey, in the year 1776, and subscribed the ever memorable declaration of American Independence. He held an appointment in the

loan office for several years, and afterwards succeeded George Ross, esquire, as judge of the admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania.— In this station he continued till the year 1790, when he was appointed judge in the district court in Pennsylvania, by the illustrious Washington, then President of the United States, and in each of these judicial offices he conducted himself with the greatest ability and integrity.

He was an active and useful member of three great parties, which at different times divided his native state. He was a whig, a republican and a federalist, and he lived to see the principles and the wish of each of these parties finally and universally successful. Although his labors had been rewarded with many harvests of well earned fame, yet his death to his country and his friends, was premature. He had been subject to frequent attacks of the gout in his head, but for some time before his death, he had enjoyed a considerable respite from them. On the evening of May 8th, 1791, he was somewhat indisposed, and passed a restless night. He rose next morning at his usual hour and breakfasted with his family, but at 7 o'clock, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, of which he died about two hours after.

HOWELL, RICHARD, governor of New Jersey, was a native of Delaware, and having been admitted to the bar a short time before the late struggle between Great Britain and America commenced, he devoted his talents to the service of his country. His abilities as a soldier procured him the appointment of the

second Jersey regiment in 1776, which station he occupied till the spring of 1779, when in consequence of a new arrangement of the army he resumed the profession of the law. In 1788 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, which office he held till June 1793, when he was chosen governor of the state. To this place he was eight years successively elected. He died April 28, 1802, aged forty seven years. He possessed a cultivated mind, and was benevolent in his life.

HUNTINGDON, SAMUEL, governor of Connecticut, was born in Windham and descended from an ancient family. In his youth he gave indications of an excellent understanding. Without the advantages of a collegial education he acquired a competent knowledge of the law, and was early admitted to the bar; soon after which he settled in Norwich, and in a few years became eminent in his profession. In 1764 he was a representative in the general assembly, and the following year was appointed king's attorney, which office he filled with reputation, until more important services induced him to relinquish it. In 1774 he was made an assistant judge of the superior court. In 1775 he was elected into the council, and in the same year chosen a delegate to congress. In 1779 he was president of that honorable body, and was rechosen the following year. After this year he resumed his seat in the council of Connecticut and on the bench. In 1783 he was again a member of congress. In 1784 he was chosen lieutenant governor and appointed chief justice. He was placed in the

chair of the chief magistrate in 1786, and was annually reelected till his death. He died at Norwich January 8, 1796, in the sixty fourth year of his age.

HUTCHINS, THOMAS, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey. His parents dying while he was young, an unconquerable diffidence and modesty would not permit him to apply for protection or employment to his relations, who were very respectable at New York, and would have been ready to assist him. He rather chose to seek some business; and accordingly before he was sixteen, went to the western country, where he was soon appointed an ensign, and paymaster-general to the forces there. After some time he became deputy-engineer, and soon distinguished himself at fort Pitt, the plan of which he laid out, and which was executed under his command, by order of general Bouquet, an account of whose transactions and campaigns was drawn up and published by him in Philadelphia in 1765.

He afterwards lived a number of years in Louisiana, during which time the accurate observations and remarks made on the country in general, rivers, harbors, &c. and the manners of the people, are sufficiently shown in the description, which he published of that country, a few years ago, and is the best extant. After a variety of battles with the Indians, while he was with the army in West Florida he rose, solely by merit, to a captain's commission, which he enjoyed a number of years, until his love for America obliged him to give it up.

Being in London when the war broke out, he staid there till 1779, when he published his map and pamphlet explaining it. His zeal for the cause of the United States made him refuse a very profitable employment then offered to him, at the same time requesting leave to sell his commission, which was not granted.— His abiding steadily in his resolution not to take up arms against his native country, was, probably, the cause of the number of misfortunes he met with, and the ill treatment he received from an obstinate and blindfold administration.

For holding a supposed correspondence with Dr. Franklin, then our ambassador at the court of France, he was thrown into a dungeon, his papers seized, and he lost 12,000*l.* in one day. After lying six weeks in this horrid place, during which time not one spark of light was admitted into his cell, and having undergone a long examination before the lords Amherst and Sandwich, and the rest of the execrable junto which ruled at that time with unlimited sway, he was liberated ; and having resigned his commission, he passed over into France, where he staid some time to recruit the debilitated state of his body. He then sailed from L'Orient to Charleston, where he joined the southern army under general Greene : but not long after this, the war closing, he was appointed geographer-general to the United States, which employment he held till his death, which happened at Pittsburg, the 20th of April, 1788.

He was esteemed and beloved by all who had the happiness of knowing him. He was

remarkable for his piety and charity, a complacency of temper, patience and resignation under sickness, and an universal benevolence, which so eminently distinguished him, that all join in declaring him to have been "an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile."

IRVINE, WILLIAM, a brave officer in the American war, was a native of Ireland, and was educated for the medical profession, which he relinquished at the commencement of the revolution. He had an early command in the army, and in the expedition to Canada in 1775 was conspicuous for his talents and bravery. In the operations in the middle states during the remainder of the war he was consulted by the commander in chief, and was particularly obnoxious to the enemy.

Marshall, speaking of the battle of Trenton, says, "General Washington formed the daring plan of attacking, at the same instant, all the British posts on the Delaware. If successful in all, or any of these attacks, he hoped to wipe off the ill impressions made by his losses, and by his retreat, and to compel the enemy to compress himself in such a manner as no longer to cover the Jerseys, while he should at the same time, relieve Philadelphia from the immediate and imminent danger with which it was now threatened.

"The position he had taken, to oppose the passage of the river by the enemy, was precisely calculated to favor his present scheme of offensive operations.

"Most of his regulars were posted above Trenton, from Yardly's up to Coryell's ferry.

General Irvine with the Pennsylvania flying camp, and Jersey militia, extended from Yardly's to the ferry opposite Bordentown; and general Cadwalader with the Pennsylvania militia, lay still lower down the river.

“The plan now formed was to cross in the night at M’Konkey’s ferry, about nine miles above Trenton, to march down in two divisions, the one taking the river road, and the other taking the Pennington road, both which led into the town; the one at the upper, or west end, and the other at its back, and towards the north. This part of the plan was to be executed by the general in person, at the head of about two thousand four hundred continental troops. It was supposed very practicable to pass them over the river by twelve o’clock, so that sufficient time would be allowed to reach their point of destination by five in the morning of the next day, when the attack was to be made. General Irvine was directed to cross at the Trenton ferry, and secure the bridge below the town, so as to prevent the escape of any part of the enemy by that road. General Cadwalader was to cross over at Bristol, and carry the post at Burlington. It had been in contemplation to unite the troops, employed in fortifying Philadelphia, to those at Bristol, and to place the whole under general Putnam; but there were such indications in that city of an insurrection to favor the royal cause, that it was deemed unsafe to withdraw them. The cold, on the night of the 25th was very severe; a mingled snow, hail, and rain, fell in great quantities, and so much ice was

made in the river, that with the utmost possible exertions, the troops, with the artillery, could not be got over until three o'clock, and it was near four before the line of march could be taken up. As the distance to Trenton both by the river, and Pennington roads, is nearly the same, it was supposed that each division of the army would reach its object about the same time, and therefore orders were given to attack at the first moment of arrival, and after driving in the out guards, to press rapidly after them into the town, so as to prevent the main body of the enemy from forming.

“General Washington himself accompanied the upper division, and arrived at the out post on that road, precisely at eight o'clock. He immediately drove it in, and in three minutes heard the fire from the division which had taken the river road. The picket guard kept up a fire from behind houses as they retreated, but the Americans followed them with such ardor and rapidity, that they could make no stand. Colonel Rawle, a very gallant officer who commanded in Trenton, paraded his men, in order to meet the assailants. In the very commencement of the action he was mortally wounded, and his troops, in apparent confusion, attempted to file off from the right, and gain the road to Princeton. Perceiving this, general Washington threw a detachment in their front, which intercepted them in the attempt, and advanced rapidly on them. Finding themselves surrounded, and their artillery already seized, they laid down their arms and surrendered prisoners of war.

“Unfortunately the quantity of ice had rendered it impracticable for general Irvine to execute that part of the plan which had been allotted to him. With his utmost efforts he could not cross the river; in consequence of this circumstance the lower road towards Bordentown remained open. A part of the enemy, about five hundred men, stationed in the lower end of Trenton, availed themselves of this circumstance, and crossing the bridge in the commencement of the action, marched down the river to Bordentown. The same cause prevented general Cadwalader from attacking the post at Burlington. With infinite difficulty he got over a part of his infantry; but finding it absolutely impracticable to cross with the artillery, his infantry returned.

“Though this plan failed in so many of its parts in consequence of the extreme severity of the night, the success which attended that part of it, which was to be executed by general Washington in person, was complete; and was followed by the happiest effects. About twenty of the enemy were killed, and nine hundred and nine, including officers, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners. Others were afterwards found concealed in houses, so as to increase the number to about one thousand. Six field pieces, and a thousand stand of small arms, were also taken. On the part of the Americans, two privates were killed; two frozen to death; and one officer, and three or four privates, wounded.

“Had it been practicable for the divisions under generals Irvine and Cadwalader to have

crossed the river, it was intended to have proceeded from Trenton to the posts below, at and about Bordentown; to have entirely swept the enemy from the banks of the Delaware, and to have maintained a position in the Jerseys. But finding those parts of the plan to have entirely failed, and supposing the enemy to remain in force below, while a strong corps was posted at Princeton, it was thought unadvisable to hazard the loss of the very important advantage already gained, by attempting to increase it; and general Washington recrossed the river with his prisoners and the military stores he had taken. Lieutenant colonel Baylor, his aid-de-camp who carried the intelligence of this success to congress, was presented with a horse completely caparisoned for service, and recommended to be appointed to the command of a regiment of cavalry."

After the war major general Irvine was a member of congress from Pennsylvania. He died at Philadelphia July 30, 1804, aged sixty three years. He held for some time before his death the office of military intendant. He was also president of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. Frank and sincere, he paid respect to none but to those, whom he deemed worthy, and those for whom he had no regard, he shunned in silence.

JONES, PAUL, one of the most enterprising and resolute mariners America had during the contest with Great Britain, was born in the month of June 1748, in Scotland. He came to America in the year 1774 and solicited from several of the leading whigs to be

employed in the service of Congress. He also made several important communications to members of congress respecting England, and in return received several sums of money. It was then agreed that Jones should go to Europe for particular information, and he set sail and arrived in England as captain Jones of New York. The English government not being aware of the character that had arrived, he was at liberty to go about the capital, and dwelt for a short time in Wapping, daily buying maps, charts, sounding, and other articles relating to the home navigation. At his return he was strictly examined by several scientific persons, respecting the coasts and harbors of England, Ireland, and Scotland; the result of which was, a very flattering distinction paid to him by the leaders of the American opposition, and he was soon after appointed to the command of one of the privateers fitted out against England. His success greatly contributed to raise him in the opinion of the great men in America; who in a short time were so thoroughly satisfied with his spirited conduct, that they imposed no sort of command on him, but left him to act consistent with his own ideas, on all occasions. He proved a far greater annoyance to British traders in those parts than any other commander in the service of America.

Paul was now employed to fit out the small squadron which Congress had placed under commodore Hopkins, who had the command of all the armed vessels then belonging to America; and it is a well known fact, that

Jones hoisted with his own hands the first American flag ever displayed, on board the *Alfred*.

He was now appointed to the command of the ship *Providence*, and was ordered to escort some troops that were proceeding from Rhode Island to New York, and who were destined to join general Washington's camp. He also received instructions to escort a convoy of artillery and ammunition from Rhode Island to New York, for the defence of which it was destined. During the passages, he had two different engagements with the *Cerberus* frigate ; the first for the protection of the vessels under his command, and the second for the preservation of a vessel from St. Domingo, laden with naval stores for Congress. In the course of this service, he had many actions with ships of war under the command of lord Howe ; but on these, as on former occasions, he was enabled to preserve his convoy ; and at length arrived safe in the Delaware, August 1, 1776. On the eighth of August, the President of Congress presented Paul Jones in person with the commission of captain in the marine of the United States. This was the first granted by Congress after the declaration of independence. The orders of Congress had been given, for the construction of thirteen frigates ; but as none of them were yet ready, he proceeded to sea alone, on board the *Providence*, a vessel of small force, as she carried no more than seventy men, and twelve small cannon. When in the neighborhood of Bermudas, they fell in with the *Solebay*, and her con-

voy, from Charleston. She was a thirty gun frigate, and formed part of the squadron under Admiral Parker. Captain Jones was of course desirous of avoiding an engagement with such superior force ; but his officers and men insisted that it was the Jamaica fleet, and as it was necessary to command by means of persuasion at this epoch of the war, the result was a serious engagement during six hours, which, towards the close, was carried on within pistol shot. A desperate manoeuvre was the sole resource left him ; he attempted, succeeded, and was fortunate enough to disengage himself. A short time after this, he took several prizes, and sailed towards the coast of Nova Scotia, to destroy the whale and cod fisheries in that neighborhood. Near Sable Island, they fell in with the Milford frigate, carrying thirty-two guns, with which it was impossible to avoid an engagement. A cannonade took place from ten o'clock in the morning until sun-set ; but the engagement was neither so close nor so hot as that with the Solebay, and Paul escaped, by passing through the flats, and entered a little harbour next day, where he destroyed the fishery and vessels. After this, he set sail for Ile Madame, where he made two descents ; at the same time destroying the fisheries, and burning all the vessels he could not carry with him. Having accomplished this service, he returned to Rhode Island, after an absence of seven weeks from the Delaware ; during which interval he had taken sixteen prizes, without including those destroyed. The Americans had determined on destroying the enemy's fisheries at

He Royal, and restoring to liberty more than three hundred American prisoners detained there in the coal mines. Three vessels were destined for this service, the Alfred, Hampden, and the Providence ; but the Hampden, commanded by Arnold, having received considerable damage in consequence of running on a rock, could not accompany him. He, however, embarked on board the Alfred, and taking the Providence by way of consort, he set sail, on the second of November, 1776. The first he made prize of was a vessel from Liverpool, and soon after the Mellish, a large armed vessel, having two British naval officers on board, and a captain belonging to the land service, with a company of soldiers. The ship was carrying ten thousand complete suits of uniform to Canada, for the army posted there under the orders of generals Carleton and Burgoyne. Nothing could be more seasonable or welcome to the American service than this capture ; and they were so sensible of it, that Congress ordered their secretary to transmit the public thanks of the country to him, his officers, and men. The Providence having left the Alfred during the night, without the least pretext whatever, he remained alone, and that too during the stormy season on the enemy's coast ; but notwithstanding this, and that he was also greatly embarrassed with numerous prisoners, he resolved not to renounce his project. He accordingly effected a descent, destroyed a transport of great value, and also burned the magazines and buildings destined for the whale and cod fishery. In addition to this, he took three transports, and

a vessel laden with ling and furs, near Ile Royale ; these prizes were escorted by the Flora frigate, which happened to be at a small distance, but was concealed from him by a fog.— Having taken a large privateer from Liverpool, mounting sixteen guns, in the course of next day, he instantly returned with his prizes towards the United States ; but, when in the latitude of Boston, fell in with the Milford frigate, which he unwillingly engaged. Towards night, however, he placed the Alfred between the enemy and his prizes, and having given the necessary instructions to the latter to make for the nearest port, he changed his course, set up his lights, and by this stratagem saved the vessels he had captured, as the frigate continued in chace of him. Next day he was fortunate enough to escape, after a serious action, which was not terminated until dark, and even then in consequence of a hard gale of wind. Having returned to Boston, December 1, 1776, the intelligence of the uniforms he had taken, reanimated the courage of the army under general Washington, which at that period happened to be almost destitute of clothing. Besides, this unexpected succour contributed not a little to the success of the affair at Trenton against the Hessians, which took place immediately after his arrival. He now paid out of his own purse the wages due to the crews of the Alfred and the Providence, and lent the rest of his money to Congress.

Jones was now ordered to take command of the Ranger, a vessel mounting eighteen guns. In 1777 he sailed for France, where he arrived

February 1778. He then sailed for the place of his birth, and then his father's residence, the coast of Scotland. It was his intention to take the Earl of Selkirk prisoner, and detain his lordship as a hostage. With this view, he landed with two officers and a few picked men. In the course of their progress they fell in with several of his lordship's tenants, who, not suspecting they were enemies, informed them that lord Selkirk was in London, but that her ladyship and several female friends were then at the Castle. Paul immediately proposed returning, but such mild conduct was not conformable to the wishes of his shipmates, who were inclined to burn, pillage, and destroy, every thing before them. Thus circumstanced, he perceived it necessary to conciliate his people, and it appeared to him to be the best mode, to give orders to the two officers to repair to the Castle, station the men under arms without, and enter by themselves. They were instructed to demand the family plate, in the politest manner, accept what was given, without asking questions, and then to return. In this order he was punctually obeyed; the plate was delivered, and lady Selkirk observed to the officers, that she was extremely sensible of their moderation.

Next day, April 23, 1778, he prepared to sail for Carrickfergus, to attack the Drake, a British twenty gun ship; but the lieutenants were averse to this enterprise, and, by their example, most of the crew became mutinous, and it was their intention to have stood out to sea, and left him ashore at Whitehaven. In the mean while, the captain of the Drake receiving in-

formation of their descent at Whitehaven, prepared to attack Jones. While every thing was getting ready, he sent a lieutenant and boats crew to reconnoitre the *Ranger*; Jones immediately masked all his guns, kept his men out of sight, and disguised the vessel in such a way as to resemble a merchantman; in consequence of which, the boat's crew were deceived and taken prisoners; and the *Ranger's* people were so elated at this success, that they unanimously agreed to give her battle.

The *Drake*, having fired a gun to recal her boat, weighed anchor and came out. The *Ranger* lay too till she came within pistol shot, when the action commenced, with much gallantry, on both sides. After a hard fought battle of sixty eight minutes, during which the captain and the first lieutenant of the *Drake*, nobly fell, the English flag was lowered, and Jones took possession of his prize. The *Drake* was greatly damaged in her masts, hull, and rigging, and lost about forty-two men in killed and wounded. He arrived with the *Ranger* and *Drake* at Brest on the 7th of May, after an absence of twenty eight days, during which he had taken upwards of two hundred prisoners. This expedition was of great detriment to Great Britain.

At the time Jones had been obliged to permit his people to take lady Selkirk's plate, he determined to redeem it out of his own funds, the moment it should be sold, and restore it to the family. Accordingly, on his arrival at Brest, he instantly despatched a pathetic letter to her ladyship, in which he detailed the

motives of his expedition, and the cruel necessity he was under, in consequence of the conduct of the English in America, to inflict the punishment of retaliation. This was sent open to the government of England and its ministers ; and the court of St. James was at length obliged to exchange those very Americans, whom they called traitors, pirates, and felons, against the prisoners of war, whom Paul had taken and carried to France.

During the course of the war, he found it impossible to restore the plate belonging to the Selkirk family : he, however, purchased it at a great price, and at length found means to send it by land from l'Orient to Calais, by means of M. de Callonne, who transmitted him a very flattering letter on the occasion : in short, he at length received a very flattering letter from the earl of Selkirk, acknowledging the receipt of the plate.

Jones now took the command of a forty gun ship, called the Good Man Richard, and had attached to him Le Pallas, of thirty two eight pounders, and a brig named Le Vengeance, of twelve three pounders ; to these was added Le Cerf, a cutter carrying eighteen nine pounders, with the Alliance, a new frigate belonging to the United States.

This little squadron, at length set sail from the road of Groays, on the 14th of August, 1779 ; but they had no sooner proceeded to the north of the channel, when three of his vessels were separated from him during the night. On the morning of the 23d of September, while he was cruising in the the latitude of Flambo-

rough Head, where he hoped to be rejoined by the Alliance and Le Cerf, and also to fall in with the Baltic fleet, this convoy accordingly appeared, at a time when he had been abandoned by several of his consorts ; had lost two boats with their crews, who had run away on the coast of Ireland, and when a third, with eighteen men on board, was in chase of a merchantman, to the windward, leaving him with only a scanty crew and a single lieutenant, with some inferior officers on board. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon that the Baltic fleet appeared in view ; he then happened to have the wind of it, and was about two leagues distant from the coast of England.—He learned from his prisoners, that the convoy was escorted by the Serapis, a new vessel, then carrying 44 guns, the lower battery carrying eighteen pounders ; and the Countess of Scarborough, a new twenty-two gun ship. On Friday, six sail was discovered about two leagues from shore, in a most shattered condition. They were no sooner descried, than the armed vessels stood out to sea, while the trade ships took refuge under the cannon of Scarborough-castle. As there was but little wind, he could not come up with the enemy before night. The moon did not rise until eight, and at the close of day the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough tacked and stood in for the fortress. Paul was lucky enough to discover this manœuvre by means of his night-glass, and immediately altered his course six points, with a view of cutting off the enemy ; which was no sooner perceived by the Pallas, than it was sup-

posed his crew had mutined, which induced her captain to hawl his wind, and stand out to sea; while the Alliance lay-to, to windward, at a very considerable distance; and, thus deserted, he was obliged to run all risks, and enter into action with the Richard only, to prevent the enemy's escape. He accordingly began the engagement at seven o'clock at night, within pistol-shot of the Searapis, and sustained the brunt of it for nearly a whole hour at that distance, exposed, not only to her fire, but also that of the Countess of Scarborough.

In this unfortunate extremity, the Richard being in imminent danger of going to the bottom, and her guns being no longer in a condition to return the enemy's fire, he had recourse to a dangerous expedient,—to grapple with the Serapis. This manœuvre succeeded admirably; he fastened the Serapis with his own hands, to the Richard; and the captain of the countess of Scarborough, from that moment, ceased to fire upon him. That vessel being to windward at the moment Paul had grappled. instantly dropped her anchor, hoping by this to disengage himself from him; but this did not answer her expectation. The enemy, however, possessed the advantage of their two batteries, besides the guns on their forecastle and quarter-deck; while Paul's cannon were either burst or abandoned, excepting four pieces on the forecastle, which were also relinquished during some minutes. At that period, having no greater object to occupy his attention, Paul himself took his post; a few sailors came to his assistance, and served the

two guns next to the enemy with surprising courage and address. A short time after this, he received sufficient help to be able to remove one of the forecastle guns from the opposite side ; so that they could only bring three to bear upon the enemy during the remainder of the action. It so happened at this period, that the main mast of the *Serapis*, which was painted yellow, appeared extremely distinct, so as to form an excellent mark ; on this, he pointed one of his guns at it, taking care to ram home the shot. In the mean time, the two other pieces were admirably served against the *Serapis*, and swept its forecastle, by means of an oblique fire. The tops also seconded them bravely, by means of musquetry and swivels, and threw a multitude of grenades, so as greatly to annoy the enemy. By these means they were driven from their quarters, notwithstanding their superiority in point of men and artillery. The captain of the *Serapis* resolved to strike ; but an unlucky accident, occurred on board the *Richard*, prevented this. A bullet having destroyed one of the pumps the carpenter was seized with a panic, and told the gunner, and another petty officer, that the *Richard* was sinking. Some one observed at the same time, that both the commodore and the lieutenant were killed ; in consequence of which, the gunner, considering himself as commanding officer, ran instantly to the quarter deck, in order to haul down the American colours, but he soon found his mistake, on seeing Paul commanding at the guns.

The captain of the *Serapis*, on hearing the gunner express his wishes to surrender, instantly addressed himself to Jones, and exclaimed, "Do you ask for quarter? Do you ask for quarter?" Paul was so occupied at this period, that he remained totally ignorant of what had occurred on deck. He replied, however, "I do not dream of surrendering, but am determined to make you strike!" On turning round, Paul perceived lieutenant Grubb in the act of striking the colours, and seizing a pistol instantly shot him dead! This is a fact well known, although Paul has passed it over in silence in his writings. It has been observed, that, when Jones commenced the action, the *Pallas* was at a great distance to windward, while the *Alliance* lay-to in the same position. When the captain of the former perceived that the engagement took place, he spoke to his consort, but lost a great deal of time: and it was not until now that they came within gun shot of the countess of Scarborough, and a kind of running fight took place between the latter and the *Pallas*. The *Alliance* followed them, and, on passing the *Commodore*, fired a broadside, which did more harm to them than to the *Commodore*. The battle still continued with uncommon ardor between the *Richard* and the *Serapis*; whose rigging was burned, and her main mast cut away; while the heavier metal of the English drove in one of the sides of the *Richard*, and met with little resistance. In short, their helm was rendered useless; and the poop was only supported by an old and shattered piece of

timber, which alone prevented it from giving way. After a short engagement, the countess of Scarborough surrendered to the Pallas. It was then that the captain of the latter asked the commander of the Alliance, "Whether he would take charge of the prize, or sail and give succour to the commodore?" On this the Alliance began to stand backwards and forwards under her top sails, until, having got to the windward, she came down, and discharged a second broadside against the fore part of the Serapis and the stern of the Richard. On this, the commodore begged for God's sake that they would cease firing, and send a few men on board of them; but he disobeyed, and fired another broadside as he passed along.

The idea that the Richard was sinking had taken such possession of the gunner and carpenter's minds, that they actually opened the scuttles, and made all the prisoners, to the number of a hundred, sally forth, in opposition to the commander's reiterated orders. This event might have proved fatal, had he not taken advantage of their affright, to station them at the pumps, where they displayed surprising zeal, appearing actually to forget their captivity; for there was nothing to prevent their going on the Serapis; or it was in their power to put an end to the engagement in an instant, by either killing Jones, or throwing him into the sea. As the Richard's three quarter-deck guns continued to play on the Serapis, raked her stern, and damaged her mast in such a manner, that it was only supported from falling by the yards of their own ship,

while the tops poured in a continual discharge ; the fire of the English began to deaden in such a manner as to bereave them of all hope of ultimate success. A circumstance, however, occurred, that contributed not a little to the victory of the Richard : this was the extraordinary intrepidity and presence of mind of a Scotch sailor, posted in the main-top. This brave fellow, of his own accord, seized a lighted match, and a basket of hand-grenades, with which he advanced along the main yard, until he had arrived exactly above the Serapis's deck. As the flames of their parapets and shrouds, added to the light of the moon, enabled him to distinguish objects, the moment he perceived two or three persons assembled together, he instantly discharged a hand-grenade among them. At length, the captain of the Serapis came upon the quarter-deck, lowered his flag, and asked for quarter, at the very moment his main-mast had fallen into the sea. He then came on board with his officers, and presented the commodore with his sword.— While this was transacting, eight or ten men belonging to the Richard, seized on the Serapis's shallop, which had been at anchor during the engagement, and made off. It was eleven o'clock when the battle ended ; it had consequently lasted more than four hours. During the last three hours of the engagement both the vessels were on fire ; by throwing water on the flames, it was sometimes supposed that they were quenched ; but they always broke forth anew, and at the close of the action were not wholly extinguished.

Next morning the weather was hazy, and not a single sail to be seen. They examined the *Richard*, to see if it were possible to carry her into any port; and this proving wholly impracticable, all the boats were employed in carrying the wounded on board the other vessels. This occupied much of their time; and on the succeeding day the vessel sunk. On this occasion, the commodore could only save the signal flags; and he lost all his property, amounting to more than 25,000 livres. The commodore now assumed the command of the *Serapis*, on which he erected jury-masts; but the sea was so tempestuous that it was ten days before they reached the *Texel*. No sooner was his arrival known, than forty-two vessels, forming different squadrons of frigates, were fitted out from the various ports of Great Britain against him, and two of these were stationed during three months at the mouths of the *Texel* and the *Fly*.

On his arrival in America Congress passed an act, dated April 14, 1781, in which he was thanked, in the most flattering manner, "for the zeal, the prudence, and the intrepidity, with which he sustained the honor of the American flag; for his bold and successful enterprise, with a view to redeem from captivity the citizens of America, who had fallen into the hands of the English; and for the eminent services by which he had added lustre to his own character and the arms of America." A committee of Congress was also of opinion, "that he deserved a gold medal in remembrance of his services."

After Great Britain had recognized the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America, Jones purchased a small estate in Kentucky, and after living in great splendor some time, died in the summer of 1801, aged fifty two years.

KALB, BARON DE, a major general in the American army, was a German by birth; and from the best information obtainable, must have served during the war of 1775 in some of the inferior stations of the quarter master general's department, in the imperial army operating with that of his most christian majesty; it being well ascertained by his acquaintances in our army that he was intimately versed in the details of that department. Towards the close of that war, he must have been despatched by the French court to North America, as he himself often mentioned his having traversed the then British provinces in a concealed character; the object of which tour cannot be doubted, as the baron never failed, when speaking of the existing war, to express his astonishment, how any government could have so blundered as to have effaced the ardent and deep affection which, to his own knowledge, existed on the part of the colonies to Great Britain previous to the late rupture. A preference, equalled only by their antipathy to the French nation, which was so powerful as to induce the baron to consider it, as he called it, "instinctive."

Just before the peace our incognitus, becoming suspected, was arrested; and for a few days he was imprisoned. On an examination of

his baggage and papers, nothing could be found confirming the suspicion which had induced his arrest, and he was discharged.

Such discovery was not practicable ; as during this tour, the baron himself declared, that he relied entirely upon his memory, which was singularly strong ; never venturing to commit to paper the information of others or his own observations. On the restoration of peace the baron returned to Europe, and came once more to America in 1777 or 1778, recommended to congress with the rank of major general, and repaired to the main army, in which he served at the head of the Maryland division very much respected.

Possessing a stout frame, with excellent health, no officer was more able to encounter the toils of war. Moderate in mental powers, as in literary acquirements, he excelled chiefly in practical knowledge of men and things, gained during a long life by close and accurate investigation of the cause and effect of passing events.

The business of espionage has been brought in France to a science, and a regular trained corps, judiciously organized, is ever in the service of the court. Of this body there is strong reason to believe that the baron was a member, and probably one of the chief confidants of that government in the United States. No man was better qualified for the undertaking. He was sober, drinking water only : abstemious to excess ; living on bread, sometimes with beef soap, at other times with cold beef ; industrious, it being his constant habit to rise

at five in the morning, light his candle, devote himself to writing, which was never intermitted during the day but when interrupted by his short meals, or by attention to his official duty; and profoundly secret.

No man surpassed this gentleman in simplicity and condescension; which gave to his deportment a cast of amiability extremely ingraciating, exciting confidence and esteem.

At the battle of Camden, in South Carolina, baron de Kalb had a distinguished command. General Lee, from whose memoirs of the war in the southern department, we copy this sketch, speaking of the battle of Camden, says—"major general baron de Kalb, charged with the line of battle, took post on the right; while the general in chief, (Gates,) superintending the whole, placed himself on the road between the line and the reserve. The light of day dawned—the signal for battle. Instantly our centre opened its artillery, and the left of our line, under Stevens, was ordered to advance. Stevens exhorting his soldiers to rely on the bayonet, advanced with his accustomed intrepidity. Lieutenant colonel Otho Williams, adjutant general, preceded him with a band of volunteers, in order to invite the fire of the enemy before they were in reach of the militia, that experience of its inefficacy might encourage the latter to their duty. The British general, closely watching our motions, discovered this movement on the left, and gave orders to Webster to lead into battle with the right. Our left was instantly overpowered by the assault; and the brave Stevens had to en-

dure the mortifying spectacle, exhibited by his flying brigade. Without exchanging more than one fire with the enemy, they threw away their arms; and sought that safety in flight, which generally can be obtained only by courageous resistance. The North Carolina brigade inviting that on the right, followed the shameful example. Stevens, Caswell, and Gates, himself struggled to stop the fugitives, and rally them for battle; but every noble feeling of the heart was sunk in base solicitude to preserve life; and having no cavalry to assist their exertions, the attempted reclamation failed entirely. The continental troops, with Dixon's regiment of North Carolinians, were left to oppose the enemy; every corps of whose army was acting with the most determined resolution. De Kalb and Gist yet held the battle on the right in suspense. Lieutenant colonel Howard, at the head of William's regiment drove the corps in front out of line. Rawdon could not bring the brigade of Gist to recede:—bold was the pressure of the foe; firm as a rock the resistance of Gist. Now the Marylanders were gaining ground; but the deplorable desertion of the militia having left Webster unemployed, he detached some light troops with Tarleton's cavalry in pursuit, and opposed himself to the reserve, brought up by Smallwood to replace the fugitives. Here the battle was renewed with fierceness and obstinacy. The gallant Marylanders, with Dixon's regiment, although greatly outnumbered, firmly maintained the desperate conflict; and de Kalb, now finding

his once exposed flank completely shielded, resorted to the bayonet. Dreadful was the charge! In one point of the line the enemy were driven before us with the loss of many prisoners. But while Smallwood covered the flank of the second brigade, his left became exposed; and Webster, never omitting to seize every advantage, turned the light infantry and twenty third regiment on his flank. Smallwood, however, sustained himself with undiminished vigor; but borne down at last by superiority of force, the first brigade receded. Soon it returned to the line of battle; again it gave ground, and again rallied. Meanwhile de Kalb, with our right, preserved a conspicuous superiority. Lord Cornwallis, sensible of the advantages gained, and aware of the difficulty to which we were subjected by the shameful flight of our left, concentrated his force and made a decisive charge. Our brave troops were broken; and his lordship, following up the blow, compelled the intrepid Marylanders to abandon the unequal contest. To the woods and swamps, after performing their duty valiantly, these gallant soldiers were compelled to fly.

“Our loss was very heavy. More than a third of the continentals were killed and wounded; and of the wounded one hundred and seventy were made prisoners.

“De Kalb, sustaining by his splendid example the courageous efforts of our inferior force, in his last resolute attempt to seize victory, received eleven wounds, and was made prisoner. His lingering life was rescued from

immediate death by the brave interposition of lieutenant-colonel du Buysson, one of his aide-camps; who, embracing the prostrate general, received into his own body the bayonets pointed at his friend. The heroic veteran, though treated with every attention, survived but a few days. Never were the last moments of a soldier better employed. He dictated a letter to general Smallwood, who succeeded to the command of his division, breathing in every word his sincere and ardent affection for his officers and soldiers; expressing his admiration of their late noble, though unsuccessful stand; reciting the eulogy which their bravery had extorted from the enemy; together with the lively delight such testimony of their valor had excited in his own mind; then hovering on the shadowy confines of life. Feeling the pressure of death, he stretched out his quivering hand to his friend de Buysson, proud of his generous wounds, and breathed his last in benedictions on his faithful, brave division. We lost, besides major general baron de Kalb, many excellent officers; and among them lieutenant colonel Potterfield, whose promise of future greatness had endeared him to the whole army. Brigadier Rutherford of the North Carolina militia, and major Thomas Pinckney,* of the south Carolina line, aide-camp to general Gates, were both wounded and taken.

The British lost three hundred and twenty five, in killed and wounded.

* Now a major general in the army of the United States.

On the 14th of October, 1780, Congress resolved, that a monument should be erected to his memory, in the town of Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, with the following inscription :

Sacred to the memory of the
BARON DE KALB,
 Knight of the royal order of Military Merit,
 Brigadier of the armies of France,
 and
 MAJOR GENERAL
 In the service of the United States of America.
 Having served with honor and reputation
 For three years,
 He gave a last and glorious proof of his attachment to the liberties of mankind,
 And the cause of America,
 In the action near Cambden, South Carolina,
 On the 16th of August, 1780 ;
 Where, leading on the troops of the
 Maryland and Delaware lines,
 Against superior numbers,
 And animating them by his example,
 To deeds of valor,
 He was pierced with many wounds,
 And on the nineteenth following expired,
 In the 48th year of his age.

THE CONGRESS
 Of the United States of America,
 In gratitude to his zeal, services and merit,
 Have erected this monument.
KILLEN, WILLIAM, chancellor of the state of Delaware, was a native of Ireland. Early in life, before he had attained the age of manhood, he arrived in America possessed of a de-

cent property, and having an excellent education in the English language. After passing through a variety of scenes, incidental to strangers, he settled himself in the family of Samuel Dickinson, esquire, the father of John Dickinson, esquire, of Wilmington. There he devoted himself, most assiduously, to the acquisition of a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages under the direction of Jacob Orr, who was engaged in teaching the sons of Mr. Dickinson, and some other young gentlemen. The diligence and modesty of Mr. Killen made him a favorite of the whole family, and particularly of his instructor. His unwearied attention was rewarded by a rapid proficiency in his studies. Having thus become acquainted with the learned languages, and being qualified to be useful to his adopted country, his talents were soon called into action.—After holding the office of county-surveyor for some years, he commenced the study of the law. In the courts of Delaware his knowledge, and especially his skill in surveying, and in various branches of the mathematics rendered him an able assistant in suits for land, and in such trials the most eminent men of his day were always pleased to associate with him as their colleague. His practice soon became extensive. His moderation, his modesty, and his punctuality in business, aided by his abilities, led him to wealth and to all the honors of his country. For many years before the revolution he was selected by his fellow citizens to represent them in the assembly of Delaware. At the commencement of the contest

with Great Britain, he took a decided and active part in favor of American liberty. Soon after the declaration of independence he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Delaware, which office he held till he was promoted to that of chancellor in 1793. He resigned his seat in the court of chancery in 1801, and died at Dover October 3, 1805, in the eighty fourth year of his age. In all the variety of public business, in which he was engaged, he exhibited the strictest integrity. As a legislator he was wise and attentive to the interests of his constituents, and as a judge he was learned, patient and impartial. The same uprightness, which marked his public character, was also conspicuous in all the relations of private life.

KIRKWOOD, ———, was the senior captain in the Delaware Regiment, commanded by col. Vaughn. Captain Kirkwood highly distinguished himself at the battle of Cambden, in South Carolina. He passed through the war with high reputation. After Great Britain gave up the contest, and recognised our independence, captain Kirkwood retired as a captain; and when the army under General St. Clair was raised, to defend the West from the Indian enemy, this veteran resumed his sword as the eldest captain of the oldest regiment.

In the decisive defeat on the fourth of November, the gallant Kirkwood fell, bravely sustaining his point of the action. It was the thirty third time he had risked his life for his country; and he died as he lived, the brave, and meritorious Kirkwood.

KNOX, HENRY, major general in the American army during the revolutionary war, was born in Boston, July 25, 1750. His parents were of Scottish descent. Of the adventures or history of his early years, we have not been able to obtain any particular account. It is ascertained, however, that in his education he had the advantages of those excellent schools, for which Boston has long been justly celebrated. Before our revolutionary war, which afforded an opportunity for the development of his patriotic feelings and military talents, he was engaged in a bookstore. By means of his early education and this honorable employment, he acquired a taste for literary pursuits, which he retained through life. But if no brilliant achievement marked the period of his youth, it was distinguished by a very honorable and estimable trait of character, an attentive and affectionate deportment to his widowed, aged mother. His filial solicitude ceased but with her life. In his greatest elevation, in his most pressing duties of a public nature, she was remembered and honored.

Young Knox gave early proofs of his attachment to the cause of freedom and his country. It will be recollected, that, in various parts of the state, volunteer companies were formed in 1774, with a view to awaken the martial spirit of the people, and as a sort of preparation for the contest which was apprehended. Knox was an officer in a military corps of this denomination; and was distinguished by his activity and discipline. There is evidence of his giving uncommon attention to military tactics at this

period, especially to the branch of enginery and artillery, in which he afterwards so greatly excelled.

It is also to be recorded, in proof of his predominant love of country and its liberties, that he had, before this time, become connected with a very respectable family, which adhered to the measures of the British ministry; and had received great promises both of honor and profit, if he would follow the standard of his sovereign. Even at this time, his talents were too great to be overlooked; and it was wished, if possible, to prevent him from attaching himself to the cause of the provincials. He was one of those whose departure from Boston was interdicted by governor Gage, soon after the affair of Lexington. The object of Gage was probably not so much to keep these eminent characters as hostages, as to deprive the Americans of their talents and services. In June, however, he found means to make his way through the British lines to the American army at Cambridge. He was here received with joyful enthusiasm: for his knowledge of the military art, and his zeal for the liberties of the country were admitted by all. The provincial congress, then convened at Watertown, immediately sent for him, and entrusted solely to him the erection of such fortresses as might be necessary to prevent a sudden attack from the enemy in Boston.

The little army of militia collected in and about Cambridge in the spring of 1775, soon after the battle of Lexington, was without order and discipline. All was insubordination and confusion. General Washington did not

arrive to take command of the troops until after this period. In this state of things, Knox declined any particular commission ; though he readily directed his attention and exertions to the objects which congress requested.

It was in the course of this season, and before he had formally undertaken the command of the artillery, that Knox volunteered his services to go to St. John's in the province of Canada, and to bring thence to Cambridge all the heavy ordnance and military stores. This hazardous enterprize he effected in a manner which astonished all who knew the difficulty of the service.

Soon after his return from this fortunate expedition, he took command of the whole corps of the artillery of our army, and retained it until the close of the war. To him the country was chiefly indebted for the organization of the artillery and ordnance department. He gave it both form and efficiency ; and it was distinguished alike for its expertness of discipline and promptness of execution.

At the battle of Monmouth, in New-Jersey, in June, 1778, general Knox exhibited new proofs of his bravery and skill. Under his personal and immediate direction, the artillery gave great effect to the success of that memorable day. It will be remembered, that the British troops were much more numerous than ours ; and that general Lee was charged with keeping back the battalion he commanded from the field of battle. The situation of our army was most critical. General Washington was personally engaged in rallying and

directing the troops in the most dangerous positions. The affair terminated in favour of our gallant army; and generals Knox and Wayne received the particular commendations of the commander in chief, the following day, in the orders issued on the occasion. After mentioning the good conduct and bravery of general Wayne, and thanking the gallant officers and men, who distinguished themselves, general Washington says, "he can with pleasure inform general Knox and the officers of the artillery, that the enemy have done them the justice to acknowledge that no artillery could be better served than ours."

Lord Moira, who is, perhaps, the greatest general in England, at the present time, has, in a late publication, borne testimony to the military talents of general Knox. Nor, should the opinion of the marquis Chattleleaux be omitted. "As for general Knox," he says, to praise his military talents only, would be to deprive him of half the eulogium he merits.—A man of understanding, well informed, gay, sincere and honest, it is impossible to know, without esteeming him, or to see, without loving him. Thus have the English, without intention, added to the ornament of the human species, by awakening talents where they least wished or expected."

We are aware, that general Knox never had the chief command in distant parts of the country, as had Gates, Sullivan, Greene, and Lincoln. But having the particular inspection and command of the artillery, it was necessary he should continue with the main body of the

troops where the commander in chief resided. However, another reason may be assigned for this, highly honorable to general Knox ; and which goes to show, that it was not for want of the confidence of Washington. When general Greene was offered the arduous command of the southern department, he replied to the commander in chief, "Knox is the man for this difficult undertaking ; all obstacles vanish before him ; his resources are infinite."—"True," replied Washington, "and therefore I cannot part with him."

No officer in the army, it is believed, more largely shared in the affection and confidence of the illustrious Washington. In every action where he appeared, Knox was with him : at every council of war, he bore a part. In truth, he possessed talents and qualities, which could not fail to recommend him to a man of the discriminating mind of Washington. He was intelligent, brave, patriotic, humane, honorable. Washington soon became sensible of his merits, and bestowed on him his esteem, his friendship and confidence.

On the resignation of major-general Benjamin Lincoln, Knox was appointed secretary of the war department by congress during the period of the confederation. And when the federal government was organized in 1789, he was designated by president Washington for the same honorable and responsible office. In speaking of this appointment of general Knox, judge Marshall has been pleased thus to characterise the man : "Throughout the contest of the revolution, this officer had continued at

the head of the American artillery: and from being the colonel of a regiment had been promoted to the rank of a major-general. In this important station, he had preserved a high military character, and on the resignation of general Lincoln, had been appointed secretary of war. To his past services and to unquestionable integrity, he was admitted to unite a sound understanding; and the public judgment as well as that of the chief magistrate pronounced him in all respects competent to the station he filled. The president was highly gratified in believing that his public duty comported with his private inclinations in nominating general Knox to the office which had been conferred on him under the former government."

This office he held for about five years; enjoying the confidence of the president, and esteemed by all his colleagues in the administration of the federal government. Of his talents, his integrity, and his devotion to the interests and prosperity of his country, no one had ever any reason to doubt. In 1794, he retired from office to a private station, followed by the esteem and love of all who had been honored with his acquaintance.

At this time, he removed with his family to Thomaston, on St. George's river, in the district of Maine, two hundred miles north east of Boston; and there he resided the greater part of the time, until his death, in October, 1806. He was possessed of extensive landed property in that part of the country, which had formerly belonged to general Waldo, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Knox. Near

the head of the tide-waters of that, on the site of an old fort, he erected a spacious mansion, evincive at once of the taste and liberality of the owner. His numerous guests were received with a smile of complacency, and attended by the genius of hospitality. He was furnished with a handsome collection of well chosen volumes in the different branches of literature and science; with an exception, however, as it respects the ancient classics. His public spirit was displayed in numerous instances, by encouraging schools, promoting the erection of a place of public religious worship, and by exciting an attention to agriculture among his neighbours.

At the request of his fellow citizens, though unsolicited on his part, he filled a seat at the council-board of Massachusetts, during several years of his residence at Thomaston; and the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the president and trustees of Dartmouth College.

In the year 1798, when the repeated insults of the French directors made it necessary for our national rulers to manifest a resolution to defend our rights, general Knox was again selected with Washington and others, to protect the honor and liberties of our country.

The amiable virtues of the citizen and the man were as conspicuous in the character of general Knox, as the more brilliant and commanding talents of the hero and statesman.—The afflicted and destitute were sure to share of his compassion and charity. “His heart was made of tenderness;” and he often disre-

garded his own wishes and convenience, in kind endeavours to promote the interest and happiness of his friends.

The possession of extensive property and high office is too apt to engender pride and insolence. But general Knox was entirely exempt, both in disposition and manners, from this common frailty. Mildness ever beamed in his countenance; "on his tongue were the words of kindness," and equity and generosity always marked his intercourse with his fellow-men. The poor, he never oppressed: the more obscure citizen, we believe, could never complain of injustice at his hands. With all classes of people he dealt on the most fair and honorable principles; and would sooner submit to a sacrifice of property himself than injure or defraud another.

In his person, general Knox was above the common stature; of noble and commanding form; of manners elegant, conciliating and dignified.

To the amiable qualities and moral excellencies of general Knox, which have already been enumerated, we may justly add his prevailing disposition to piety. With much of the manners of the gay world, and opposed, as he was, to all superstition and bigotry, he might not appear to those ignorant of his better feelings, to possess religious and devout affections. But to his friends it was abundantly evident, that he cherished exalted sentiments of devotion and piety to God. He was a firm believer in the natural and moral attributes of

the Deity, and in his overruling and all pervading providence.

General Knox, died at Thomastown, October 25, 1806, aged fifty six years. His death was occasioned by his swallowing the bone of a chicken.

LAURENS, HENRY, president of Congress, was a native of South Carolina, and took an early part in opposing the arbitrary claims of Great Britain, at the commencement of the American Revolution. When the provincial congress of Carolina met in June 1775, he was appointed its president, in which capacity he drew up a form of association, to be signed by all the friends of liberty, which indicated a most determined spirit. After the establishment of the temporary constitution in 1776, he was elected vice president. Being appointed a member of the general congress, after the resignation of Hancock, he was appointed president of that illustrious assembly in November 1777. In 1780 he was deputed to solicit a loan from Holland and to negotiate a treaty with the United Netherlands. But on his passage he was captured by a British vessel on the banks of Newfoundland. He threw his papers overboard, but they were recovered by a sailor. Being sent to England, he was committed to the tower on the sixth of October as a state prisoner upon a charge of high treason. Here he was confined more than a year and was treated with great severity, being denied for the most part all intercourse with his friends, and forbidden the use of pen, ink, and paper. His capture occasioned no small embarrass-

ment to the ministry. They dared not condemn him as a rebel through fear of retaliation, and they were unwilling to release him, lest he should accomplish the object of his mission. The discoveries found in his papers led to a war with Great Britain and Holland, and Mr. Adams was appointed in his place to carry on the negotiation with the united provinces. During his imprisonment, it was intimated to Mr. Laurens, that it might be of advantage to him, if he could induce his son, then on a mission to France, to withdraw from that country. He replied, that "such was the filial regard of his son, that he knew he would not hesitate to forfeit his life for his father; but that no consideration would induce colonel Laurens to relinquish his honor, even were it possible for any circumstance to prevail on his father to make the improper request." At length, in December 1781, enfeebled in health, and apparently sinking into the grave if continued in confinement, he sent a petition to the house of commons for release, stating that he had labored to preserve the friendship between Great Britain and the colonies, and had extended acts of kindness to British prisoners of war. At the close of the year he was accordingly released. He returned to this country, and died in South Carolina, December 8, 1792, in the seventieth year of his age. He directed his son to burn his body on the third day, as the sole condition of inheriting an estate of sixty thousand pounds sterling.

LAURENS, JOHN, a brave officer in the American war, was the son of the preceding, and was sent to England for his education.—He joined the army in the beginning of 1777, from which time he was foremost in danger.—He was present and distinguished himself in every action of the army under general Washington, and was among the first, who entered the British lines at York Town. Early in 1781, while he held the rank of lieutenant colonel, he was selected as the most suitable person to depute on a special mission to France to solicit a loan of money and to procure military stores. He arrived in March and returned in August, having been so successful in the execution of his commission, that congress passed a vote of thanks for his services. Such was his dispatch, that in three days after he repaired to Philadelphia, he finished his business with congress, and immediately afterward rejoined the American army. On the twenty seventh of August, 1782, in opposing a foraging party of the British, near Combahee river, in South Carolina, he was mortally wounded, and he died at the age of twenty seven years.

The following eulogium on the character of lieutenant colonel Laurens, we copy from Marshall's life of Washington :

“This gallant and accomplished young gentleman had entered at an early period of the war into the family of the commander in chief, and had always shared a large portion of his esteem and confidence. Brave to excess, he sought every occasion in addition to those furnished by his station in the army, to render

service to his country, and acquire that military fame which he pursued with the ardour of a young soldier whose courage seems to have partaken of that romantic spirit which youth and enthusiasm produce in a fearless mind.—Nor was it in the camp alone he was fitted to shine. His education was liberal; and those who knew him state his manners to have been engaging, and his temper affectionate. In a highly finished portrait of his character drawn by doctor Ramsay, he says, that, “a dauntless bravery was the least of his virtues, and an excess of it his greatest foible.”

“The confidential duties to which he was called by general Washington, and the manner in which he performed them, speak in favor of his talents; and the important mission to France with which he was intrusted by congress, attests the high opinion his country had formed of him, no less than the satisfactory manner in which he executed that mission, justifies the favor with which he was viewed. Answering the letter of Greene which gave notice of his fate, general Washington said, “the death of colonel Laurens, I consider as a very heavy misfortune, not only to the public at large, but particularly to his family, and to all his private friends and connections, to whom his amiable and useful character had rendered him peculiarly dear.”

“No small addition to the regrets occasioned by the loss of this interesting young man, was derived from the reflection, that he fell unnecessarily in an unimportant skirmish, in the last moments of the war, when exposing

himself to the danger which proved fatal to him, could no longer be useful to his country."

His abilities were exhibited in the legislature and in the cabinet, as well as in the field. He was zealous for the rights of humanity, and, living in a country of slaves, contended that personal liberty was the birth right of every human being, however diversified by country, color, or powers of mind. His insinuating address won the hearts of all his acquaintance, while his sincerity and virtue secured their lasting esteem.

LEE, CHARLES, a major general in the service of the United States, during the revolutionary war, was an Englishman by birth, and the youngest son of John Lee, a colonel in the British service. From his early youth he was ardent in the pursuit of knowledge; and being an officer at eleven years of age, may be considered as having been born in the army. This circumstance deprived him of some regularity with respect to the mode of his education, yet his genius led him assiduously to cultivate the fields of science, and he acquired a competent knowledge in the languages of Greece and Rome; while his fondness for travelling gave him also an opportunity of attaining the Italian, French, German and Spanish.

Having laid a good foundation, tactics became his favourite study, and it seemed to be the height of his ambition to distinguish himself in the profession of arms. We accordingly find him very early in America, commanding a company of grenadiers, and he was wound-

ed at the battle of Ticonderogo, where general Abercrombie was defeated.

When he returned to England, from America, after the reduction of Montreal, he found a general peace was in contemplation. The cession of Canada to the French was talked of; a circumstance which gave great uneasiness to the Americans. On this occasion he published a pamphlet, shewing the importance of Canada to Great Britain. In the year 1762, he bore a colonel's commission, and served under general Burgoyne, in Portugal, in which service he acquitted himself with the greatest honor.

Not long afterwards he entered into the Polish service. Though he was absent when the stamp act passed, he yet, by his letters, zealously supported the cause of America. In the years 1771, 1772 and 1773 he travelled over all Europe, for he could not content himself in a life of idleness and inactivity. During this excursion he was engaged with an officer in Italy in an affair of honor, and he killed his antagonist, escaping himself with the loss of two fingers.

The destruction of the British East India Company's tea, at Boston, the 16th of December, was a prelude to the calamities, which afterwards ensued. At this crisis, general Lee's mind was not unobservant or inactive; he both by his conversation and his pen, animated the colonists to a great degree, and persuaded them to make a persevering resistance.

During this winter, and the ensuing summer, he visited most places of eminence from

Virginia to Boston, at which last place he arrived on the first of August, 1774. The most active political characters on the American theatre, received him every where with joy, considering his presence amongst them as a most propitious omen. General Gage had now issued his proclamation; and though Lee was on half pay in the British service, it did not prevent him from expressing his sentiments in terms of the most pointed severity against the ministry. In short, he blazed forth a whig of the first magnitude, and communicated a great portion of his spirit to all with whom he conversed. As he continued travelling from place to place, he became known to all, who distinguished themselves in this important opposition; his company and correspondence were eagerly courted, and many occasional political pieces, the production of his pen, were eagerly read and much admired.

In 1774 he was induced by the persuasion of his friend, General Gates, to purchase a valuable tract of land, of two or three thousand acres, in Berkely county, Virginia, where general Gates was at that time settled. In May 1775 he went to Philadelphia, where Congress was then assembled. The battle of Lexington, and some other matters had ripened the contest; and Lee's active and enterprising disposition was ready for the most arduous purposes. He therefore accepted the commission of major general from Congress, and resigned that which he held in the British service.

This he did in a letter, which he transmitted to Lord Barrington, then secretary at war; in which he assured his lordship that though he had renounced his half pay, yet whenever it should please his majesty to call him forth to any honorable service against the enemies of his country, no man would obey the summons, with more zeal and alacrity than himself; but he, at the same time, expressed his disapprobation of the present measures, in the most direct terms, declaring them to be so “absolutely subversive of the rights and liberties of every individual subject; so destructive to the whole empire at large, and ultimately so ruinous to his majesty’s own person, dignity and family, that he thought himself obliged, in conscience as a citizen, Englishman and a soldier of a free state, to exert his utmost to defeat them.”

He accompanied Washington to the camp at Cambridge, where he arrived July 2, 1775, and was received with every mark of respect. In the beginning of the following year he was dispatched to New York to prevent the British from obtaining possession of the city and the Hudson. This trust he executed with great wisdom and energy. He disarmed all suspicious persons on Long Island, and drew up a test to be offered to every one, whose attachment to the American cause was doubted. His bold measures carried terror wherever he appeared. He seems to have been very fond of this application of a test; for in a letter to the president of congress he informs him, that he had taken the liberty at Newport to administer to

a number of the tories a very strong oath, one article of which was, that they should take arms in defence of their country, if called upon by congress, and he recommends, that this measure should be adopted in reference to all the tories in America. Those fanatics, who might refuse to take it, he thought should be carried-into the interior.

Congress had now received the account of general Montgomery's unsuccessful expedition against Quebec. As the most flattering expectation had been entertained of the success of this officer, the event threw a gloom on American affairs. To remedy this disaster, congress directed their attention to general Lee; and resolved that he should forthwith repair to Canada, and take upon him the command of the army of the United Colonies in that province. To this he readily consented; but, whilst preparations were making for the important undertaking, congress changed their determination, and appointed him to the command of the southern department, in which he became very conspicuous, as a vigilant, brave, and active officer. His extensive correspondence, his address under every difficulty, and his unwearied attention to the duties of his station, all evinced his great military capacity, and extreme usefulness in the cause he had espoused.

Every testimony of respect was paid him by the people of the northern colonies, and he experienced a similar treatment in his journey to the southward. Great, in particular, was the joy on his arrival in South Carolina,

where his presence was seasonable and absolutely necessary, as sir Henry Clinton was actually preparing for an invasion of that province. He soon diffused an ardor amongst the military, attended with the most salutary consequences, and his diligence and activity at Charleston, previous to the attack on Sullivan's island, which happened on the 28th June 1776, contributed in an eminent degree to the signal success which was there obtained by the American arms.

In October by the direction of congress he repaired to the northern army. As he was marching from the Hudson through New Jersey, to form a junction with Washington in Pennsylvania, he quitted his camp in Morris county to reconnoitre. In this employment he went to the distance of three miles from the camp and entered a house for breakfast.—A British colonel became acquainted with his situation by intercepting a countryman, charged with a letter from him, and was enabled to take him prisoner. He was instantly mounted on a horse without his cloak and hat, and carried safely to New York.

The Congress on hearing this news, wrote general Washington, desiring him to send a flag to general Howe, for the purpose of enquiring in what manner general Lee was treated: and if he found that it was not agreeable to his rank, to send a remonstrance to general Howe, on the subject. This produced much inconvenience to both sides, and much calamity to individuals. A cartel had some time before been established for the exchange

of prisoners between the generals Howe and Washington, which had hitherto been carried into execution as far as circumstances would admit of; but as Lee was particularly obnoxious to government, it was said, that general Howe was tied down by his instructions from parting with him on any terms, now that fortune had placed him in his power. General Washington, not having at this time, any prisoner of equal rank, proposed to exchange six field officers for him, the number being intended to balance that disparity, or if this was not accepted, he required that he should be treated suitably to his station, according to the practice of civilized nations, till an opportunity offered for a direct and equal exchange. To this, it was answered, that as Mr. Lee was a deserter from his majesty's service, he was not to be considered as a prisoner of war; that he did not at all come within the conditions of the cartel and could receive no benefit from it. This brought on a fruitless discussion: in the mean time, however, general Lee was guarded with the vigilance of a state criminal of the first consequence. This conduct not only suspended the operation of the cartel, but induced retaliation on the American side; and colonel Campbell, who had hitherto been treated with great humanity by the people of Boston, was now thrown into a dungeon.

These British officers, who were prisoners in the southern colonies, though not treated with equal rigor, were likewise abridged of their parole, it was, at the same time, declared, that their future treatment should in every

degree, be regulated by that, which general Lee experienced, and that their persons should be answerable, in the utmost extent, for any violence, that was offered to him. Thus matters continued, till the capture of the British army under general Burgoyne, at Saratoga, October 17th, 1777. A change of conduct then took place towards Lee; he was allowed his parole in New York, dined with many principal officers and families, and a short time after was exchanged.

The first military scene in which general Lee was engaged after his exchange, was at the battle of Monmouth, which was also his last. Being detached by the commander in chief to make an attack upon the rear of the enemy, general Washington was pressing forward to support him on the twenty eighth day of June, when to his astonishment he found him retreating without having made a single effort to maintain his ground. Meeting him in these circumstances, without any previous notice of his plans, Washington addressed him in terms of some warmth. Lee, being ordered to check the enemy, conducted himself with his usual bravery, and when forced from the ground, on which he had been placed, brought off his troops in good order. But his haughty temper could not brook the indignity, which he believed to have been offered him on the field of battle, and he addressed a letter to Washington requiring reparation for the injury.

In consequence of Lee's conduct on this occasion, he was put under arrest, and tried by a court martial at Brunswick, the 4th of July

following. The charges exhibited against him were :

1st. For disobedience of orders in not attacking the enemy on the 28th of June, agreeable to repeated instructions.

2dly. For misbehaviour before the enemy on the same day, by making an unnecessary, disorderly and shameful retreat.

3dly. For disrespect to the commander in chief in two letters dated the 1st July, and the 28th June.

The court met by several adjournments, till the 12th of August, when they found the unfortunate general guilty of the several charges adduced against him, and sentenced him to be suspended from any commission in the armies of the United States for twelve months; and this sentence was afterwards confirmed by congress.

He now retired disgusted and disappointed to his estate in Berkely county, Virginia, where he remained living in a stile peculiar to himself, in a house more like a barn than a palace. Glass windows and plaistering would have been luxurious extravagance, and his furniture consisted of a very few necessary articles; however, he had got a few select valuable authors, and these enabled him to pass away his time in this obscurity. In the autumn of 1782, he began to be weary with the sameness of his situation; and experiencing his unfitness for the management of country business, he came to a determination to sell his estate, and procure a little settlement near some sea-port town, where he might learn

what the world was doing and enjoy the conversation of mankind.

He, therefore, left Berkley, and came to Baltimore, where he stayed a week with some old friends, and then took his leave for Philadelphia, where he took lodgings at an inn, the sign of the Connestogoe waggon, in Market street. After being three or four days in the city, he was seized with a fever, which cut him off, after an illness of a few days, 2d October, 7782. In his last struggle, he seemed to have lost his senses, and, it is said, that the last words he was heard to express were, "stand by me, my brave grenadiers." In his last illness he was attended by no one but Mr. Oswald, the printer, who had served as an officer under him.

"The character of general Lee," says Dr. Gordon, "was full of absurdities and qualities of a most extraordinary nature. His understanding was great, his memory capacious, and his fancy brilliant. His mind was stored with a variety of knowledge, which he collected from books, conversation, and travels. He was a correct and elegant classical scholar, and both wrote and spoke his native language with propriety, force and beauty. From these circumstances he was, at times, a most agreeable and instructive companion. His temper was naturally sour and severe. He was seldom seen to laugh, and scarcely to smile.—The history of his life is little else than the history of disputes, quarrels and duels, in every part of the world. He was vindictive, avaricious, immoral, impious and profane.

“In his principles, he was not only an infidel, but he was very hostile to every attribute of the Deity. His morals were exceedingly debauched. His manners were rude, partly from nature, and partly from affectation. His appetite was so whimsical, as to what he ate and drank, that he was at all times, and in most places, a most troublesome guest. He had been bred to arms from his youth, and served as lieutenant colonel amongst the British, as colonel amongst the Portuguese, and afterwards, as aid-de-camp to his Polish majesty, with the rank of major general.”

“He was extremely useful to the Americans in the beginning of the revolution, by inspiring them with military ideas, and a contempt for British discipline and valor. It is difficult to say, whether the active and useful part he took in the contest, arose from personal resentment against Great Britain, or from a regard to the liberties of America. It is certain he reprobated the French alliance and republican form of government, after he retired from the American service. He was in the field, brave in the highest degree; and with all his faults and oddities, was beloved by his officers and soldiers. He was devoid of prudence, and used to call it a *rascally virtue*. His partiality to dogs was too remarkable not to be mentioned in his character. Two or three of these animals followed him generally wherever he went. When congress confirmed the sentence of the court-martial, suspending him for twelve months, he pointed to his dog and exclaimed, “O that I were that animal, that

I might not call *man* my brother." Two virtues he possessed in an eminent degree, viz. sincerity and veracity. He was never known to deceive or desert a friend; and he was a stranger to equivocation, even where his safety or character were at stake.

LEE, RICHARD, HENRY, president of congress, was a native of Virginia, and from his earliest youth devoted his talents to the service of his country. His public life was distinguished by some remarkable circumstances. He had the honor of originating the first resistance to British oppression in the time of the stamp act in 1765. He proposed in the Virginia house of burgesses in 1773 the formation of a committee of correspondence, whose object was to disseminate information, and to kindle the flame of liberty throughout the continent. He was a member of the first congress, and it was he, who made and ably supported the declaration of independence June 7, 1776. After the adoption of the articles of the confederation he was under the necessity of withdrawing from congress, as no representative was allowed to continue in congress more than three years in any term of six years; but he was re-elected in 1784 and continued till 1787. It was in November 1784, that he was chosen president of congress. When the constitution of the United States was submitted to the consideration of the public he contended for the necessity of amendments previously to its adoption. After the government was organized, he was chosen one of the first sena-

tors from Virginia in 1789. This station he held till his resignation in 1792.

Mr. Lee died at his seat at Chantilly in Westmoreland county, Virginia, June 22, 1794, in the sixty third year of his age. He supported through life the character of a philosopher, a patriot, and a sage; and he died, as he had lived, blessing his country. The petition to the king, which was adopted by the congress in 1774, and was admirably well drawn up, has been generally attributed to his pen.

LEE, ARTHUR, M. D. minister of the United States to the court of Versailles, was a native of Virginia and the brother of Richard Henry Lee. He was educated at the university of Edinburg, where he also pursued for some time the study of medicine. On his return to this country he practised physic four or five years in Williamsburg. He then went to London and commenced the study of the law in the Temple. During his residence in England he kept his eye upon the measures of government, and rendered the most important services to his country by sending to America the earliest intelligence of the plans of the ministry. When the instructions to governor Bernard were sent over, he at the same time communicated information to the town of Boston respecting the nature of them. He returned, it is believed, before 1769, for in that year he published the monitor's letters in vindication of the colonial rights. In 1775 he was in London as the agent of Virginia, and he presented in August the second petition of com-

gress to the king. All his exertions were now directed to the good of his country. When Mr. Jefferson declined the appointment as a minister to France, Dr. Lee was appointed in his place, and he joined his colleagues, Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane, at Paris in December 1776. He assisted in negotiating the treaty with France. In 1779 he and Mr. Adams, who had taken the place of Deane, were recalled, and Dr. Franklin was appointed sole minister to France.

In 1784 he was appointed one of the commissioners for holding a treaty with the Indians of the six nations. He accordingly went to fort Schuyler and executed this trust in a manner which did him much honor. In February 1790 he was admitted a counsellor of the supreme court of the United States by a special order. After a short illness he died December 14, 1792, at Urbanna in Middlesex county, Virginia. He was a man of uniform patriotism, of a sound understanding, of great probity, of plain manners, and strong passions. During his residence for a number of years in England he was indefatigable in his exertions to promote the interests of his country. To the abilities of a statesman he united the acquisitions of a scholar.

LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM, LL. D. governor of New Jersey, descended from a family in New York, which emigrated from North Britain, and which was distinguished for its numbers, opulence, talents, christian virtue, and attachment to liberty. He was born about the year 1723, and was graduated at Yale col-

lege in 1741. He afterwards pursued the study of the law. Possessing from the gift of God a strong and comprehensive mind, a brilliant imagination, and a retentive memory, and improving with unwearied diligence the literary advantages, which he enjoyed, he soon rose to eminence in his profession. He early embraced the cause of civil and religious liberty. When Great Britain advanced her arbitrary claims, he employed his pen in opposing them and in vindicating the rights of his countrymen. After sustaining some important offices in New York he removed to New Jersey, and as a representative of this state was one of the principal members of the first congress in 1774. After the inhabitants of New Jersey had sent their governor, Mr. William Franklin, under a strong guard to Connecticut, and had formed a new constitution in July 1776, Mr. Livingston was elected the first chief magistrate, and such was his integrity and republican virtue, that he was annually reelected till his death. During the war he bent his exertions to support the independence of his country. By the keenness and severity of his political writings he exasperated the British, who distinguished him as an object of their peculiar hatred. His pen had no inconsiderable influence in exciting that indignation and zeal, which rendered the militia of New Jersey so remarkable for the alacrity, with which on any alarm they arrayed themselves against the common enemy. He was in 1787 a delegate to the grand convention, which formed the constitution of the United States. After

having sustained the office of governor for fourteen years with great honor to himself and usefulness to the state, he died at his seat near Elizabethtown, July 25, 1790, aged sixty seven years.

MACWHORTER, ALEXANDER, D. D. minister of Newark, New Jersey, was of Scotch extraction, and was born in the county of Newcastle, Delaware, July 26, 1734. Being an active friend of his country in the time of the revolution, he was induced in the summer of 1778, by the persuasion of his friend, general Knox, to become the chaplain of his brigade, which was then at White Plains. As the sufferings of Newark by the war had so much reduced his salary, that it was inadequate for his support, he obtained a dismissal from the church in that town, in October 1779, and was settled in Charlotte, North Carolina. Here in a short time he again experienced the calamities of war. By the army of Cornwallis he lost his library and almost every thing, that he possessed. In April 1781 he was reinstated in his church at Newark, where he continued during the remainder of his life. He died July 20, 1807, aged seventy years.

MANLY, JOHN, a captain in the navy of the United States, received a naval commission from Washington, commander in chief of the American forces, October 24, 1775. Invested with the command of the schooner Lee, he kept the hazardous station of Massachusetts bay during a most tempestuous season, and the captures, which he made, were of immense value at the moment. An ordnance

brig, which fell into his hands, supplied the continental army with heavy pieces, mortars, and working tools, of which it was very destitute, and in the event led to the evacuation of Boston. His services were the theme of universal eulogy. Being raised to the command of the frigate Hancock of thirty two guns, his capture of the Fox increased his high reputation for bravery and skill. But he was taken prisoner with his prize by the Rainbow, of forty guns, July 8, 1777, and suffered a long and rigorous confinement on board that ship at Halifax, and in Mill prison, precluded from further actual service till near the close of the war. In September 1782, the Hague frigate was entrusted to his care. The cruise was peculiarly unhappy. A few days after leaving Martinique he was driven by a British seventy four on a sand bank, at the back of Gaudaloupe. Three ships of the line having joined this ship, came too within point blank shot, and with springs on their cables opened a most tremendous fire. Having supported the heavy cannonade for three days, on the fourth day the frigate was got off, and hoisting the continental standard at the main top-gallant-mast, thirteen guns were fired in farewell defiance. On his return to Boston, a few months afterwards, he was arrested to answer a variety of charges exhibited against him by one of his officers. The proceedings of the court were not altogether in approbation of his conduct. Memoirs of his life, which should vindicate his character, were promised, but they have never appeared. He died in Boston, February

ry 12, 1793, in the sixtieth year of his age, and was buried with distinction.

MARION, FRANCIS, colonel in the regular service, and brigadier in the militia of South Carolina, was born at his father's plantation in the vicinity of Georgetown in South Carolina, in the year 1733. His ancestors were Huguenots, and fled from France to British America upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

They settled on Cooper river near Charleston, from whence the father of general Marion moved to the neighborhood of Georgetown, where he resided during his life, occupied in the cultivation of his plantation.

He had five sons of whom Francis was the youngest; who, with his brothers, received only a common country education. As his three eldest sons arrived at the age of manhood, they successively obtained a portion of their father's property, after which the old gentleman became embarrassed in his affairs, and was, in consequence, deprived of the means of extending similar aid to his two youngest sons. They had to depend upon their own exertions for support and comfort.

Francis, at the age of sixteen, entered on board a vessel bound to the West Indies, with a determination to fit himself for a seafaring life. On his outward passage the vessel was upset in a gale of wind, when the crew took to their boat without water or provisions, it being impracticable to save any of either. A dog jumped into the boat with the crew, and upon his flesh eaten raw did the survivors of

these unfortunate men subsist for seven or eight days; in which period several died of hunger.

Among the few who escaped was young Marion. After reaching land, Marion relinquished his original plan of life, and engaged in the labors of agriculture. In this occupation he continued until 1759, when he became a soldier, and was appointed a lieutenant in a company of volunteers, raised for an expedition against the Cherokee Indians, commanded by captain William Moultrie, (since general Moultrie.) This expedition was conducted by governor Lyttleton: it was followed in a year or two afterwards by another invasion of the Cherokee country by colonel Grant, who served as major general in our war under sir William Howe.

In this last expedition lieutenant Marion also served, having been promoted to the rank of captain. As soon as the war broke out between the colonies and mother country, Marion was called to the command of a company in the first corps raised by the state of South Carolina. He was soon afterwards promoted to a majority, and served in that rank under colonel Moultrie in his intrepid defence of fort Moultrie, against the combined attack of sir Henry Clinton and sir H. Parker on the 2d of June, 1776. He was afterwards placed at the head of a regiment as lieutenant colonel commandant, in which capacity he served during the siege of Charleston; when having fractured his leg by some accident, he became incapable of military duty, and fortunately for

his country, escaped the captivity to which the garrison was, in the sequel, forced to submit.

Upon the fall of Charleston, many of the leading men of the state of South Carolina sought personal safety with their adherents, in the adjoining states. Delighted at the present prospect, these faithful and brave citizens hastened back to their country to share in the perils and toils of war.

Among them were Francis Marion and Thomas Sumpter ; both colonels in the South Carolina line, and both promoted by governor Rutledge to the rank of brigadier general in the militia of the state. Marion was about forty-eight years of age, small in stature, hard in visage, healthy, abstemious and taciturn. Enthusiastically wedded to the cause of liberty, he deeply deplored the doleful condition of his beloved country. The common weal was his sole object ; nothing selfish, nothing mercenary, soiled his ermin character. Fertile in stratagem, he struck unperceived ; and retiring to those hidden retreats, selected by himself, in the morasses of Pedee and Black River, he placed his corps not only out of the reach of his foe, but often out of the discovery of his friends. A rigid disciplinarian, he reduced to practice the justice of his heart ; and during the difficult course of warfare, through which he passed, calumny itself never charged him with violating the rights of person, property, or of humanity. Never avoiding danger, he never rashly sought it ; and acting for all around him as he did for himself, he risked the lives of his troops only when it was

necessary. Never elated with prosperity, nor depressed by adversity, he preserved an equanimity which won the admiration of his friends, and exacted the respect of his enemies. The country from Camden to the sea-coast between the Pedee and Santee rivers, was the theatre of his exertions,

When Charleston fell into the enemy's hands, lieutenant colonel Marion abandoned his state, and took shelter in North Carolina. The moment he recovered from the fracture of his leg, he engaged in preparing the means of annoying the enemy then in the flood tide of prosperity. With sixteen men only he crossed the Santee, and commenced that daring system of warfare which so much annoyed the British army.

General Marion was in stature of the smallest size, thin as well as low. His visage was not pleasing, and his manners not captivating. He was reserved and silent, entering into conversation only when necessary, and then with modesty and good sense.

He possessed a strong mind, improved by its own reflections and observations, not by books or travel. His dress was like his address,—plain, regarding comfort and decency only. In his meals he was abstemious, eating generally of one dish, and drinking water mostly.

He was sedulous and constant in his attention to the duties of his station, to which every other consideration yielded. Even the charms of the fair, like the luxuries of the table and the allurements of wealth, seemed to be lost upon him.

The procurement of subsistence for his men, and the contrivance of annoyance to his enemy, engrossed his entire mind. He was virtuous all over ; never, even in manner, much less in reality, did he trench upon right. Beloved by his friends, and respected by his enemies, he exhibited a luminous example of the beneficial effects to be produced by an individual, who, with only small means at his command, possesses a virtuous heart, a strong head, and a mind devoted to the common good. After the war the general married, but had no issue. He died in February 1795, leaving behind him an indisputable title to the first rank among the patriots and soldiers of our revolution.

MATHEWS, THOMAS, was one of those who early embarked in the cause of his country in the revolutionary war, and continued a steady and determined supporter of American rights in every stage of the long, doubtful, and arduous contest. He was afterwards speaker of the house of delegates of Virginia. In public life general Mathews was useful and intelligent, in private life he was kind, affectionate, sociable, polite and benevolent. He died at Norfolk, Virginia, on the twentieth of April, 1812. General Mathews was respected and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MERCER, HUGH, a brigadier general in the late war, was a native of Scotland, and after his arrival in America, he served with Washington in the war against the French and Indians, which terminated in 1763, and was greatly esteemed by him. He engaged zea-

lously in support of the liberties of his adopted country. In the battle near Princeton, January 3, 1777, he commanded the van of the Americans, composed principally of southern militia, and while gallantly exerting himself to rally them, received three wounds from a bayonet, of which he died, January nineteenth. It is said, that he was stabbed after he had surrendered. He was a valuable officer and his character in private life was amiable.— Provision was made by congress in 1793, for the education of his youngest son, Hugh Mercer.

The following account of the battle of Princeton, is copied from Marshall's life of Washington :

“ About sunrise on the third of January 1777, the British fell in with the van of the Americans, commanded by general Mercer, and a very sharp action ensued, which however was not of long duration. The militia of which the advanced party was principally composed, soon gave way, and the few regulars attached to them were not strong enough to maintain their ground. General Mercer was mortally wounded while gallantly exerting himself to rally his broken troops, and the van was entirely routed. But the fortune of the day was soon changed. The main body of the army led by general Washington in person followed close in the rear, and attacked the enemy with great spirit. Persuaded that defeat would irretrievably ruin the affairs of America, he advanced in the very front of danger, and exposed himself to the hottest fire of the enemy.

He was so well supported by the same troops who had, a few days before, saved their country at Trenton, that the British in turn were compelled to give way. Their line was broken, and the two regiments separated from each other. Colonel Mawhood who commanded that in front, forced his way through a part of the American troops, and reached Maidenhead. The fifty-fifth regiment, which was in the rear, retreated, by the way of Hillsborough, to Brunswick. The vicinity of the British forces at Maidenhead secured colonel Mawhood from being pursued, and general Washington pressed forward to Princeton. The regiment remaining in that place saved itself without having sustained much loss, by a precipitate retreat to Brunswick.

“In this action more than one hundred of the enemy were killed on the spot, and near three hundred were taken prisoners. The loss of the Americans in killed was somewhat less, but in this number was included general Mercer, a very valuable officer from Virginia, who had served with the commander in chief in the war against the French and Indians which terminated in 1763, and was greatly esteemed by him. Colonels Haslett and Potter, two brave and excellent officers from Delaware and Pennsylvania; captain Neal of the artillery, captain Fleming, who on that day commanded the seventh Virginia regiment, and five other valuable officers were also among the slain.”

MIFFLIN, THOMAS, a major general in the American army, and governor of Pennsyl-

vania, was born about the year 1744, of parents who were quakers, and his education was entrusted to the care of the reverend Dr. Smith, with whom he was connected in habits of cordial intimacy and friendship for more than forty years. Active and zealous, he engaged early in opposition to the measures of the British parliament. He was a member of the first congress in 1774. He took arms, and was among the first officers commissioned on the organization of the continental army, being appointed quarter master general in August 1765. For this offence he was read out of the society of quakers. In 1777 he was very useful in animating the militia, and enkindling the spirit, which seemed to have been damped. His sanguine disposition and his activity rendered him insensible to the value of that coolness and caution, which were essential to the preservation of such an army, as was then under the command of general Washington. In 1787 he was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the United States, and his name is affixed to that instrument. In October 1788 he succeeded Franklin as president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, in which station he continued till October 1790. In September a constitution for this state was formed by a convention, in which he presided, and he was chosen the first governor. In 1794, during the insurrection in Pennsylvania, he employed, to the advantage of his country, the extraordinary powers of elocution, with which he was endowed. The imperfection of the mi-

litia laws was compensated by his eloquence. He made a circuit through the lower counties, and at different places publicly addressed the militia on the crisis in the affairs of their country, and through his animating exhortations the state furnished the quota required. He was succeeded in the office of governor by Mr. M'Kean at the close of the year 1799, and he died at Lancaster, January 20, 1800, in the fifty seventh year of his age. He was an active and zealous patriot, who had devoted much of his life to the public service.

MONTGOMERY, RICHARD, a major general in the army of the United States, was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1737. He possessed an excellent genius, which was matured by a fine education. Entering the army of Great Britain, he successfully fought her battles with Wolfe, at Quebec, in 1759, and on the very spot, where he was doomed to fall, when fighting against her, under the banners of freedom. After his return to England he quitted his regiment in 1772, though in a fair way to preferment. He had imbibed an attachment to America, viewing it as the rising seat of arts and freedom. After his arrival in this country, he purchased an estate in New York, about a hundred miles from the city, and married a daughter of judge Livingston. He now considered himself as an American. When the struggle with Great Britain commenced, as he was known to have an ardent attachment to liberty, and had expressed his readiness to draw his sword on the side of the colonies, the command of the continental

forces in the northern department was entrusted to him and general Schuyler, in the fall of 1775. By the indisposition of Schuyler the chief command devolved upon him in October. He reduced fort Chamblee, and on the third of November captured St. Johns. On the twelfth he took Montreal. In December he joined colonel Arnold and marched to Quebec. The city was beseiged, and on the last day of the year, it was determined to make an assault. The several divisions were accordingly put in motion in the midst of a heavy fall of snow, which concealed them from the enemy. Montgomery advanced at the head of the New York troops along the St. Lawrence, and having assisted with his own hands in pulling up the pickets, which obstructed his approach to one of the barriers, that he was determined to force, he was pushing forwards, when one of the guns of the battery was discharged, and he was killed with his two aids. This was the only gun that was fired; for the enemy had been struck with consternation, and all but one or two had fled. But this event probably prevented the capture of Quebec. When he fell, Montgomery was in a narrow passage, and his body rolled upon the ice, which formed by the side of the river. After it was found the next morning among the slain, it was buried by a few soldiers without any marks of distinction. He was thirty eight years of age. He was a man of great military talents, whose measures were taken with judgment and executed with vigor. With undisciplined troops, who were jealous of him in the extreme,

he yet inspired them with his own enthusiasm. He shared with them in all their hardships, and thus prevented their complaints. His industry could not be wearied, nor his vigilance imposed upon, nor his courage intimidated.—Above the pride of opinion, when a measure was adopted by the majority, though contrary to his own judgment, he gave it his full support.

The following particulars of the death of the brave and heroic Montgomery, which we select from “the campaign against Quebec, in the year 1775, by John Joseph Henry, esquire, late president of the second judicial district of Pennsylvania,” will be found highly interesting :

“General Montgomery had marched at the precise time stipulated, and had arrived at his destined place of attack, nearly about the time we attacked the first barrier. He was not one that would loiter. Colonel Campbell, of the New York troops, a large, good looking man, who was second in command of that party, and was deemed a veteran, accompanied the army to the assault; his station was rearward, general Montgomery, with his aids, were at the point of the column.

“It is impossible to give you a fair and complete idea, of the nature and situation, of the place solely with the pen—the pencil is required. As by the special permission of government, obtained by the good offices of captain Prentis, in the summer following; Boyd, a few others and myself, reviewed the causes of our disaster; it is therefore in my power

so far as my abilities will permit, to give you, a tolerable notion of the spot. Cape Diamond, nearly resembles the great jutting rock, which is in the narrows at Hunter's fall, on the Susquehanna. The rock, at the latter place, shoots out as steeply as that at Quebec, but by no mean, forms so great an angle, on the margin of the river; but is more craggy.—There is a stronger and more obvious difference in the comparison. When you surmount the hill at St. Charles, or the St. Lawrence side, which, to the eye are equally high and steep, you find yourself on Abraham's Plains, and upon an extensive champaign country.—The birds-eye view around Quebec, bears a striking conformity to the scites of Northumberland and Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania; but the former is on a more gigantic scale, and each of the latter want the steepness and craggy-ness of the back ground, and a depth of rivers. This detail, is to instruct you in the geographical situation of Quebec, and for the sole purpose of explaining the manner of general Montgomery's death, and the reasons of our failure. From Wolf's cove, there is a good beach, down to, and around "Cape Diamond." The bulwarks of the city, came to the edge of the hill, above that place. Thence down the side of the precipice, slantingly to the brink of the river, there was a stockade of strong posts, fifteen or twenty feet high, knit together by a stout railing, at bottom and top with pins. This was no mean defence, and was at the distance of one hundred yards from the point of the rock. Within this palisade,

and at a few yards from the very point itself, there was a like palisade, though it did not run so high up the hill. Again, within Cape Diamond, and probably at a distance of fifty yards, there stood a block-house, which seemed to take up the space, between the foot of the hill, and the precipitous bank of the river, leaving a cart way, or passage on each side of it.—When heights and distances are spoken of, you must recollect, that the description of Cape Diamond and its vicinity, is merely that of the eye, made, as it were, running, under the inspection of an officer. The review of the ground, our army had acted upon, was accorded us, as a particular favor. Even to have stepped the spaces in a formal manner, would have been dishonorable, if not a species of treason. A block-house, if well constructed, is an admirable method of defence, which in the process of the war, to our cost, was fully experienced. In the instance now before us, (though the house was not built upon the most approved principles,) yet it was a formidable object. It was a square of perhaps forty or fifty feet. The large logs neatly squared, were tightly bound together, by dove-tail work. If not much mistaken, the lower story contained loop-holes for musketry, so narrow, that those within, could not be harmed from without. The upper story, had four or more port holes, for cannon of a large calibre. These guns were charged with grape or cannister shot, and were pointed with exactness towards the avenue, at Cape Diamond. The hero Montgomery came. The drowsy or drunken

guard, did not hear the sawing of the posts of the first palisade. Here, if not very erroneous, four posts were sawed and thrown aside, so as to admit four men abreast. The column entered with a manly fortitude. Montgomery, accompanied by his aids, M'Pherson and Cheeseman, advanced in front. Arriving at the second palisade, the general, with *his own hands*, sawed down two of the pickets, in such a manner, as to admit two men abreast.— These sawed pickets, were close under the hill, and but a few yards from the very point of the rock, out of the view and fire of the enemy, from the block-house. Until our troops advanced to the point, no harm could ensue, but by stones thrown from above.— Even now, there had been but an imperfect discovery of the advancing of an enemy, and that only by the intoxicated guard. The guard fled, the general advanced a few paces. A drunken sailor returned to his gun, swearing he would not forsake it while undischarged.— This fact is related from the testimony of the guard on the morning of our capture, some of those sailors being our guard. Applying the match, this single discharge, deprived us of our excellent commander.

“ Examining the spot, the officer who escorted us, professing to be one of those, who first came to the place, after the death of the general, showed the position in which the general's body was found. It lay two paces from the brink of the river, on the back, the arms extended; Cheeseman lay on the left, and M'Pherson on the right, in a triangular posi-

tion. Two other brave men lay near them.—The ground above described, was visited by an inquisitive eye, so that you may rely with some implicitness, on the truth of the picture. As all danger from without had vanished, the government had not only permitted the mutilated palisades to remain, without renewing the enclosure, but the very sticks, sawed by the hand of our commander, still lay, strewed about the spot.

“Colonel Campbell, appalled by the death of the general, retreated a little way from Cape Diamond, out of the reach of the caannon of the block-house, and pretendedly called a council of officers, who, it was said, justified his receding from the attack. If rushing on, as military duty required, and a brave man would have done, the block house might have been occupied by a small number, and was unassailable from without, but by cannon. From the block-house to the centre of the lower town, where we were, there was no obstacle to impede a force so powerful, as that under colonel Campbell.

“Cowardice, or a want of good will towards our cause, left us to our miserable fate. A junction, though we might not conquer the fortress, would enable us to make an honorable retreat, though with the loss of many valuable lives. Campbell retreated, leaving the bodies of the general, M^rPherson and Cheeseman, to be devoured by the dogs. The disgust caused among us, as to Campbell, was so great as to create the unchristian wish, that he might be hanged. In that desultory period,

though he was tried, he was acquitted; that was also the case of colonel Enos, who deserted us on the Kennebec.

“It was on this day that my heart was ready to burst with grief, at viewing the funeral of our beloved general. Carleton had, in our former wars with the French, been the friend and fellow soldier of Montgomery. Though political opinion, perhaps ambition or interest, had thrown these worthies, on different sides of the great question, yet the former, could not but honor the remains of his quondam friend. About noon, the procession passed our quarters. It was most solemn. The coffin covered with a pall, surmounted by transverse swords—was borne by men. The regular troops, particularly that fine body of men, the seventh regiment, with reversed arms, and scarfs on the left elbow, accompanied the corpse to the grave. The funerals of the other officers, both friends and enemies, were performed this day. From many of us, it drew tears of affection for the defunct, and speaking for myself, tears of greeting and thankfulness, towards Carleton. The soldiery and inhabitants, appeared affected by the loss of this invaluable man, though he was their enemy. If such men as Washington, Carleton and Montgomery, had had the entire direction of the adverse war, the contention, in the event, might have happily terminated to the advantage of both sections of the nation. M’Pherson, Cheeseman, Hendricks, Humphreys, were all dignified by the manner of burial.

“On the same, or the following day, we were compelled, (if we would look,) to a more disgusting and torturing sight. Many carioles, repeatedly one after the other, passed our dwelling loaded with the dead, whether of the assailants or of the garrison, to a place, emphatically called the “dead house.” Here the bodies were heaped in monstrous piles. The horror of the sight, to us southern men, principally consisted in seeing our companions borne to interment, uncoffined, and in the very clothes they had worn in battle; their limbs distorted in various directions, such as would ensue in the moment of death. Many of our friends and acquaintances were apparent. Poor Nelson lay on the top of half a dozen other bodies; his arms extended beyond his head, as if in the act of prayer, and one knee crooked and raised, seemingly, when he last gasped in the agonies of death. Curse on these civil wars which extinguish the sociabilities of mankind, and annihilate the strength of nations. A flood of tears was consequent. Though Montgomery was beloved, because of his manliness of soul, heroic bravery and suavity of manners; Hendricks and Humphreys, for the same admirable qualities, and especially for the endurances we underwent in conjunction, which enforced many a tear: still my unhappy and lost brethren, though in humble station, with whom that dreadful wild was penetrated, and from whom came many attentions towards me, forced melancholy sensations. From what is said relative to the “Dead-house,” you might conclude that ge-

neral Carleton was inhumane or hard-hearted. No such thing. In this northern latitude, at this season of the year, according to my feelings, (we had no thermometer,) the weather was so cold, as usually to be many degrees below 0. A wound, if mortal, or even otherwise, casts the party wounded into the snow; if death should follow, it throws the sufferer into various attitudes, which are assumed in the extreme pain accompanying death. The moment death takes place, the frost fixes the limbs in whatever situation they may then happen to be, and which cannot be reduced to decent order, until they are thawed."

The following portrait of general Montgomery, we copy from Ramsay's history of the American revolution:

"Few men have ever fallen in battle, so much regretted by both sides, as general Montgomery. His many amiable qualities had procured him an uncommon share of private affection, and his great abilities an equal proportion of public esteem. Being a sincere lover of liberty, he had engaged in the American cause from principle, and quitted the enjoyment of an easy fortune, and the highest domestic felicity, to take an active share in the fatigues and dangers of a war, instituted for the defence of the community of which he was an adopted member. His well known character was almost equally esteemed by the friends and foes of the side which he had espoused. In America he was celebrated as a martyr to the liberties of mankind; in Great

Britain as a misguided good man, sacrificing to what he supposed to be the rights of his country. His name was mentioned in parliament with singular respect. Some of the most powerful speakers in that illustrious assembly, displayed their eloquence in sounding his praise and lamenting his fate. Those in particular who had been his fellow soldiers in the late war, expatiated on his many virtues. The minister himself acknowledged his worth, while he reprobated the cause for which he fell. He concluded an involuntary panegyric, by saying, "Curse on his virtues, they have undone his country."

To express the high sense entertained by his country, of his services, congress directed a monument of white marble, with the following inscription on it, which was executed by Mr. Cassier's at Paris, and placed in front of St. Paul's church, New York.

THIS MONUMENT

Was erected by order of
Congress, 25th January, 1776,

To transmit to posterity

A grateful remembrance of the
Patriotism, conduct, enterprize, and
Perseverance

OF MAJOR GENERAL

RICHARD MONTGOMERY;

Who, after a series of success
Amidst the most discouraging
Difficulties, fell in the attack

On Quebec

31st December, 1775,

Aged 39 years.

MORGAN, DANIEL, brigadier general, of the Virginia line on continental establishment, deservedly ranked among the best and most efficient soldiers of the United States, was born in New Jersey; from whence he emigrated to Virginia in 1755. Like many of the greatest men of every country, his native condition was indigent, so much so as to render it necessary for young Morgan to enter into service as a laborer for daily wages.

Soon after his arrival in Virginia he obtained employment from farmer Roberts, near Charleston, in the county of Jefferson, (then Berkley.) Afterwards he was engaged to drive a wagon for John Ashley, overseer for Nathaniel Burrell, Esq. at his estate on the Shenandoah river, in Frederic county, near Berry's ferry. When he left Ashley, Morgan had, by his care and industry, amassed enough cash to purchase a wagon and team; which he did, and soon afterwards entered with it into the employment of Mr. John Ballantine, at his establishment on Occoquan creek. At the expiration of his year Braddock's expedition was spoken of as an event certainly to take place in the course of the ensuing summer. Morgan reserved himself, wagon, &c. for this expedition; when he joined the army, but in what character is not known.

He received, during his military service, a severe wound in the face; the scar of which was through life very visible. We do not understand in what affair this happened; but it was from a rifle or musket, aimed, as he said himself, by an Indian. The bullet entered the

back of his neck, and passed through his left cheek, knocking out all his hind teeth on that side.

In the course of the campaign he was unjustly punished, by being brought to the halbert, under a charge of contumely to a British officer, where he received five hundred lashes. The officer being afterwards convinced of his cruel error, made every amend in his power to the maltreated Morgan; who, satisfied with the contrition evinced by the officer, magnanimously forgave him. Nor did the recollection of this personal outrage operate in the least to the prejudice of the British officers in the late war. Many of them, as is well known, fell into the hands of Morgan, and invariably received from him compassionate and kind treatment.

The general would often, among his intimate friends, recur to this circumstance; the narrative whereof he generally concluded, by saying, in a jocular way, that "King George was indebted to him one lash yet; for the drummer miscounted one, and he knew well when he did it; so that he only received four hundred and ninety-nine, when he promised him five hundred."

In this period of life, from twenty to thirty years of age, Morgan was extremely dissipated; and spent much of his time in vulgar tippling and gambling houses. However, although habituated to the free use of ardent spirits, he was never considered as a drunkard; and though enamored with cards and dice, he was a cautious player, increasing rather than

diminishing his cash fund. This course of life subjected him to many affrays and furious pugilistic combats, in which he never failed to take a leading part. The theatre of these exploits was Berrystown, a small village in the county of Frederic, commonly called Battletown; named, as is generally supposed, from the fierce combats fought on its soil under the banners of Morgan.

Whatever may have been the cause, it is certain that he spent much of his leisure at this place; that he fought there many severe combats; and that though often vanquished he never was known to omit seizing the first opportunity which presented, after return of strength, of taking another bout with his conqueror; and this he repeated from time to time, until at length victory declared in his favor.

Such was the innate invincibility of young Morgan—which never forsook him, when, by the strength of his unimproved genius, and the propitiousness of fortune, he mounted on an extended theatre of action; as replete with difficulty as to him with glory. When he returned from Braddock's expedition he resumed his former employment, and drove his own wagon. In a few years his previous sayings, added to the little he earned in the campaign, enabled him to purchase a small tract of land from a Mr. Blackburn, in the county of Frederic; on which, during our war, he erected a handsome mansion house, with suitable accompanying improvements, and called it Saratoga, in commemoration of the signal

victory obtained by general Gates, to which he had himself principally contributed. On this farm Morgan, having married shortly after his return from his military tour, resided when the revolutionary war broke out.

The smattering of experience gained during Braddock's expedition, pointed him out to the leading men of Frederic, as qualified to command the first company of riflemen, raised in that county in defence of our country. He speedily completed his company, as all the finest youth of Frederic flocked to him; among whom was lieutenant, afterwards colonel Heth, and many others, who in the course of the war became approved officers. With this company Morgan hastened to the American army encamped before Boston, in 1774, and soon afterwards was detached by the commander in chief under Arnold, in his memorable expedition against Quebec.

The bold and disastrous assault, planned and executed by the celebrated Montgomery against that city, gave opportunity for the display of heroism to individuals, and furnished cause of deep regret to the nation by the loss of the much beloved Montgomery. No officer more distinguished himself than did captain Morgan. Arnold commanded the column to which Morgan was attached, who became disabled by a ball through his leg early in the action, and was carried off to a place of safety.

Our troops having lost their leader, each corps pressed forward as the example of its officer invited. Morgan took the lead, and preceded by sergent, afterwards lieutenant

colonel, Porterfield, who unfortunately fell at the battle of Cambden, when his life might have saved an army, mounted the first barrier; and rushing forward, passed the second barrier, lieutenant Heth and serjeant Porterfield only before him. In this point of the assault a group of noble spirits united in surmounting the obstacles opposed to our progress; among them was Greene and Thayer of Rhode Island, Hendricks of Pennsylvania, and Humphreys of Virginia; the two last of whom were killed.

Vain was this blaze of glory. Montgomery's fall stopped the further advance of the principal column of attack; and the severity of the raging storm, the obstacles of nature and of art in our way, and the combined attack of the enemy's force, no longer divided by attention to the column of Montgomery, overpowered all resistance. Morgan (with most of the corps of Arnold) was taken; and as heretofore mentioned, experienced a different treatment from sir Guy Carleton than was at that period customary for British officers to dispense to American prisoners. The kindness of Carleton, from motives of policy, applied more forcibly to the privates than to our officers, and produced a durable impression.

While Morgan was in confinement at Quebec the following anecdote, told by himself, manifests the high opinion entertained by the enemy of his military talents from his conduct in this assault. He was visited occasionally by a British officer, to him unknown; but from

his uniform, he appeared to belong to the navy, and to be an officer of distinction. During one of his visits, after conversing upon many topics, "he asked Morgan if he did not begin to be convinced that the resistance of America was visionary? and he endeavored to impress him with the disastrous consequences which must infallibly ensue, if the idle attempt was persevered in, and very kindly exhorted him to renounce the ill advised undertaking. He declared, with seeming sincerity and candor, his admiration of Morgan's spirit and enterprise, which he said was worthy of a better cause; and told him, if he would agree to withdraw from the American and join the British standard, he was authorized to promise him the commission, rank and emoluments of a colonel in the royal army." Morgan rejected the proposal with disdain; and concluded his reply by observing, "That he hoped he would never again insult him in his distressed and unfortunate situation by making him offers which plainly implied that he thought him a rascal." The officer withdrew, and the offer was never repeated.

As soon as our prisoners were exchanged, Morgan hastened to the army; and by the recommendations of general Washington, was appointed to the command of a regiment. In this station he acted under the commander in chief in 1777, when a select rifle corps was formed out of the others in the army, and committed to his direction, seconded by lieutenant colonel Richard Butler of Pennsylvania, and major Morris of New Jersey, two officers of high ta-

lents, and specially qualified for the enterprising service to which they were assigned. Morgan and his riflemen were singularly useful to Washington; but our loss of Ticonderoga, and the impetuous advance of Burgoyne, proclaimed so loudly the gloomy condition of our affairs in the north, that the general who thought only of the public good, deprived himself of Morgan and sent him to Gates, where he was persuaded his services were most required.

The splendid part he acted on that occasion, and how much his exertions contributed to the glorious triumph achieved afterwards, are circumstances generally known, notwithstanding his name is not mentioned by general Gates in his dispatches.

After the return of Morgan to the main army he continued actively employed by the commander in chief, and never failed to promote the good of the service by his sagacity, his vigilance, and his perseverance. In 1780 his health became much impaired, and he obtained leave of absence, when he returned to his family in Frederic, where he continued until after the fall of Charleston.

When general Gates was called to the chief command in the south, he visited Morgan, and urged the colonel to accompany him. Morgan did not conceal his dissatisfaction at the treatment he had heretofore received, and proudly spoke of the important aid he had rendered to him, and the ungrateful return he had experienced. Being some few weeks afterwards promoted by congress to the rank of brigadier general by brevet, with a view of detaching

him to the south, he repaired to the army of Gates, but did not reach Carolina in time to take a part in the battle of Cambden. He joined Gates at Hillsborough, and was sent under Smallwood to Salisbury with all the force fitted for service. Gates, as soon as he had prepared the residue of his army, followed, and gave to Morgan, in his arrangements for the field, the command of the light troops.

Greene now arrived as the successor of Gates, which was followed by that distribution of his force which led to the battle of the Cowpens; the influence of which was felt in every subsequent step of the war in the Carolinas.

The following account of the battle of the Cowpens we copy from "Lee's Memoirs :"

"Lieutenant colonel Tarleton was detached by lord Cornwallis in pursuit of Morgan, and he lost no time in approaching his enemy. Morgan was duly apprized of his advance. Tarleton passed through the ground on which Morgan had been encamped, a few hours after the latter had abandoned it; and, leaving his baggage under a guard with orders to follow with convenient expedition, he pressed forward throughout the night in pursuit of the retiring foe. After a severe march through a rugged country, he came in sight of his enemy about eight o'clock in the morning (January 17, 1781;) and having taken two of our videts, he learned that Morgan had halted at the Cowpens, not far in front, and some distance from the Broad river. Presuming that Morgan would not risk action unless driven to it, Tarleton determined, fatigued as his troops

were, instantly to advance on his enemy, lest he might throw his corps safe over the Broad river.

“Morgan having been accustomed to fight and to conquer, did not relish the eager and interrupting pursuit of his adversary ; and sat down at the Cowpens to give rest and refreshment to his harrassed troops, with a resolution no longer to avoid action, should his enemy persist in pressing it. Being apprised at the dawn of day of Tarleton’s advance, he instantly prepared for battle. This decision grew out of irritation of temper, which appears to have overruled the suggestions of his sound and discriminating judgment. The ground about the Cowpens is covered with open wood, admitting the operation of cavalry with facility, in which the enemy trebled Morgan. His flanks had no resting place, but were exposed to be readily turned ; and the Broad river ran parallel to his rear, forbidding the hope of a safe retreat in the event of disaster. Had Morgan crossed this river, and approached the mountain, he would have gained a position disadvantageous to cavalry, but convenient for riflemen ; and would have secured a less dangerous retreat. But these cogent reasons, rendered more forcible by his inferiority in numbers, could not prevail. Confiding in his long tried fortune, conscious of his personal superiority in soldiership, and relying on the skill and courage of his troops, he adhered to his resolution. Erroneous as was the decision to fight in this position, when a better might have been easily gained, the disposition for battle was masterly ;

Two light parties of militia, under major McDowell of North Carolina, and major Cunningham, of Georgia, were advanced in front, with orders to feel the enemy as he approached; and, preserving a desultory and well aimed fire as they fell back to the front line, to range with it and renew the conflict. The main body of the militia composed this line, with general Pickens at its head. At a suitable distance in the rear of the first line a second was stationed, composed of the continental infantry and two companies of Virginia militia, under captains Triplett and Taite, commanded by lieutenant colonel Howard. Washington's cavalry, reinforced with a company of mounted militia armed with sabres, was held in reserve; convenient to support the infantry, and protect the horses of the rifle militia, which were tied agreeably to usage in the rear. On the verge of battle, Morgan availed himself of the short and awful interim to exhort his troops. First addressing himself, with his characteristic pith, to the line of militia, he extolled the zeal and bravery so often displayed by them, when unsupported with the bayonet or sword; and declared his confidence that they could not fail in maintaining their reputation, when supported by chosen bodies of horse and foot, and conducted by himself. Nor did he forget to glance at his unvarying fortune, and superior experience; or to mention how often with his corps of riflemen, he had brought British troops, equal to those before him, to submission. He described the deep regret he had already experienced in being

obliged, from prudential considerations, to retire before an enemy always in his power ; exhorted the line to be firm and steady ; to fire with good aim ; and if they would pour in but two volleys at killing distance, he would take upon himself to secure victory. To the continentals, he was very brief. He reminded them of the confidence he had always reposed in their skill and courage ; assured them that victory was certain if they acted well their part ; and desired them not to be discouraged by the sudden retreat of the militia, *that* being part of his plan and orders. Then taking post with this line, he waited in stern silence for the enemy.

“ The British lieutenant colonel, urging forward, was at length gratified with the certainty of battle ; and, being prone to presume on victory, he hurried the formation of his troops. The light and legion infantry, with the seventh regiment, composed the line of battle ; in the centre of which was posted the artillery, consisting of two grasshoppers ; and a troop of dragoons was placed on each flank. The battalion of the seventy-first regiment, under major M’Arthur, with the remainder of the cavalry, formed the reserve. Tarleton placed himself with the line, having under him major Newmarsh, who commanded the seventh regiment. The disposition was not completed when he directed the line to advance, and the reserve to wait further orders. The American light parties quickly yielded, fell back, and arrayed with Pickens. The enemy, shouting, rushed forward upon the front line, which re-

tained its station, and poured in a close fire ; but, continuing to advance with the bayonet on our militia, they retired, and gained with haste the second line. Here, with part of the corps, Pickens took post on Howard's right, and the rest fled to their horses—probably with orders to remove them to a further distance. Tarleton pushed forward, and was received by his adversary with unshaken firmness. The contest became obstinate, and each party, animated by the example of its leader, nobly contended for victory. Our line maintained itself so firmly, as to oblige the enemy to order up his reserve. The advance of M'Arthur reanimated the British line, which again moved forward ; and, outstretching our front, endangered Howard's right. This officer instantly took measures to defend his flank, by directing his right company to change its front ; but, mistaking this order, the company fell back ; upon which the line began to retire, and general Morgau directed it to retreat to the cavalry. This manoeuvre being performed with precision, our flank became relieved, and the new position was assumed with promptitude. Considering this retrograde movement the precursor of flight, the British line rushed on with impetuosity and disorder ; but as it drew near, Howard faced about, and gave it a close and murderous fire. Stunned by this unexpected shock, the most advanced of the enemy recoiled in confusion. Howard seized the happy moment, and followed his advantage with the bayonet. This decisive step gave us the day. The reserve having been brought near

the line, shared in the destruction of our fire, and presented no rallying point to the fugitives. A part of the enemy's cavalry, having gained our rear, fell on that portion of the militia who had retired to their horses. Washington struck at them with his dragoons, and drove them before him. Thus, by simultaneous efforts, the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were routed. Morgan pressed home his success, and the pursuit became vigorous and general. The British cavalry, having taken no part in the action, except the two troops attached to the line, were in force to cover the retreat. This, however, was not done. The zeal of lieutenant colonel Washington in pursuit having carried him far before his squadron, Tarleton turned upon him with the troop of the seventeenth regiment of dragoons, seconded by many of his officers. The American lieutenant colonel was first rescued from this critical contest by one of his serjeants, and afterwards by a fortunate shot from his bugler's pistol. This check concluded resistance on the part of the British officer, who drew off with the remains of his cavalry, collected his stragglers, and hastened to lord Cornwallis.—The baggage guard, learning the issue of the battle, moved instantly towards the British army. A part of the horse, who had shamefully avoided action, and refused to charge when Tarleton wheeled on the impetuous Washington, reached the camp of Cornwallis at Fisher's creek, about twenty-five miles from the Cowpens, in the evening. The remainder arrived with lieutenant colonel Tarleton on the

morning following. In this decisive battle we lost about seventy men, of whom twelve only were killed. The British infantry, with the exception of the baggage guard, were nearly all killed or taken. One hundred, including ten officers were killed; twenty-three officers and five hundred privates were taken. The artillery, eight hundred muskets, two standards, thirty-five baggage wagons, and one hundred dragoon horses, fell into our possession.

The victory of the Cowpens was to the south what that of Bennington had been to the north. General Morgan, whose former services had placed him high in public estimation, was now deservedly ranked among the most illustrious defenders of his country. Starke* fought an inferior, Morgan a superior, foe. The former contended with a German corps; the latter with the elite of the southern army, composed of British troops. Starke was nobly seconded by colonel Warner and his continental regiment; Morgan derived very great aid from Pickens and his militia, and was effectually supported by Howard and Washington.—The weight of the battle fell on Howard; who sustained himself gloriously in trying circumstances, and seized with decision the critical moment to complete with the bayonet the advantage gained by his fire.

Congress manifested their sense of this important victory by a resolve, approving the conduct of the principal officers, and commending

* The hero of Bennington, who now resides in the state of Vermont.

morative of their distinguished exertions. To general Morgan they presented a golden medal, to brigadier Pickens a sword, and to lieutenant colonels Howard and Washington a silver medal, and to captain Triplett a sword.

We would merely observe, that, in our opinion, those honored by their country by such testimonials of national gratitude, would do well to deposit them in the archives of some public institution. The testimonial is then preserved, not liable to casualty, or to fall into the hands of some ignorant administrator or excecutor, who is insensible of its value, and would willingly exchange it for an eagle. If the pride of family is consulted, it would thus receive a tedfold gratification; the story of the illustrious action it commemorated be read by thousands, who would otherwise be ignorant of the fact. We would ask, what has now become of the medal granted to Morgan?

Greene was now appointed to the command of the south. After the battle of the Cowpens a controversy ensued between that general and Morgan, as to the route which the latter should observe in his retreat. He insisted on passing the mountains—a salutary preeaution, if applied to himself, but which was at the same time fatal to the operations of Greene. He informed the general that if that route was denied him, he would not be responsible for the consequences. Neither shall you, replied the restorer of the south; I will assume them all on myself. Morgan continued in his command until the two divisions of the army united at Guilford court-house, when neither persuasion,

entreaty, nor excitement could induce him to remain in the service any longer. He retired, and devoted himself exclusively to the improvement of his farm and of his fortune.

He remained here, in the bosom of retirement at Frederie, until he was summoned by president Washington to repress, by the force of the bayonet, the insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania. The executive of Virginia then detached Morgan to take the field, at the head of the militia of that state.

Upon the retreat of the main body, Morgan remained in the bosom of the insurgents, until the ensuing spring, when he received orders from the president to withdraw. For the first time in his life, he now appears to have entertained ideas of political distinction. Baffled in his first attempt, he succeeded in his second, and was elected a member of the house of representatives of the United States for the district of Frederie. Having served out the constitutional term, he declined another election. His health being much impaired, and his constitution gradually sinking, he removed from Saratoga to the scene of his juvenile years, Berresville (Battletown) and from thence to Winchester; where he closed his long, laborious and useful life.

Brigadier Morgan was stout and active, six feet in height, strong, not too much encumbered with flesh, and was exactly fitted for the toils and pomp of war. His mind was discriminating and solid, but not comprehensive and combining. His manners plain and decorous, neither insinuating nor repulsive. His con-

versation grave, sententious and considerate, unadorned and uncaptivating. He reflected deeply, spoke little, and executed with keen perseverance whatever he undertook. He was indulgent in his military command, preferring always the affection of his troops, to that dread and awe which surround the rigid disciplinarian.

No man ever lived who better loved this world, and no man more reluctantly quitted it. He was in the habit of expressing this feeling to his intimates without reserve, and used to say that he would agree to pass much of his life as a galley slave rather than exchange this world for that unknown. He was the reverse of the great Washington in this respect, whom he very much resembled in that happy mixture of caution and ardor which distinguished the American hero. For the latter, when speaking upon the subject of death, would often declare, that he would not repass his life was it in his option. Yet no man, contradictory as it may appear, valued less his life than Morgan, when duty called him to meet his foe. Stopped neither by danger nor by difficulty, he rushed into the hottest of the battle, enamored with the glory which encircles victory.

General Morgan, like thousands of mortals when nearly worn out by the hand of time, resorted for mental comfort to the solace of religion. He manifested great penitence for the follies of his early life; this was followed by joining the presbyterian church in full communion, with which he continued to his last day.

MORRIS, ROBERT, superintendant of the finances of the United States, was a native of Manchester in England, and after his establishment in this country became a very eminent merchant in Philadelphia. His enterprise and credit have seldom been equalled.— In 1776 he was a member of congress from Pennsylvania, and his name is affixed to the declaration of independence. In the beginning of 1781 he was entrusted with the management of the finances, and the services, which in this station he rendered to his country were of incalculable value, being assisted by his brother, Gouverneur Morris. He pledged himself personally and extensively for articles of the most absolute necessity to the army. It was owing in a great degree to him, that the decisive operations of the campaign of 1781 were not impeded, or completely defeated from the want of supplies. He proposed the plan of a national bank, the capital to be formed by individual subscription, and it was incorporated on the last day of 1781. The army depended principally upon Pennsylvania for flour, and he himself raised the whole supplies of this state on the engagement of being reimbursed by the taxes, which had been imposed by law. In 1782 he had to struggle with the greatest difficulties, for with the most judicious and rigid economy, the public resources failed, and against him were the complaints of unsatisfied claimants directed. He resigned his office after holding it about three years. He died at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806, in the seventy second year of his age.

MOULTRIE, WILLIAM, governor of South Carolina, and a major general in the American war, was devoted to the service of his country from an early period of his life. In the Cherokee war, in 1760, he was a volunteer with many of his respectable countrymen, under the command of governor Lyttleton. He was afterwards in another expedition under colonel Montgomery. He then commanded a company in a third expedition in 1761, which humbled the Cherokees, and brought them to terms of peace. He was among the foremost at the commencement of the late revolution to assert the liberties of his country, and braved every danger to redress her wrongs. His manly firmness, intrepid zeal, and cheerful exposure of every thing, which he possessed, added weight to his counsels, and induced others to join him. In the beginning of the war he was colonel of the second regiment of South Carolina. His defence of Sullivan's island with three hundred and forty four regulars and a few militia, and his repulse of the British in their attack upon the fort, June 28, 1776, covered him with honor. In consequence of his good conduct he received the unanimous thanks of congress, and in compliment to him the fort was from that time called fort Moultrie. In 1779 he gained a victory over the British in the battle near Beaufort. In 1780 he was second in command in Charleston during the siege. After the city surrendered he was sent to Philadelphia. In 1782 he returned with his countrymen and was repeatedly chosen governor of the state, till the infirmi-

ties of age induced him to withdraw to the peaceful retreat of domestic life. He died at Charleston, September 27, 1805, in the seventy sixth year of his age. The glory of his honorable services was surpassed by his disinterestedness and integrity.

From the following correspondence, it will be found that an attempt was made on the part of the British to bribe him, for he was thought by them to be more open to corruption, as he had suffered much in his private fortune. But it will be seen with what indignation he spurned the offers of indemnification and preferment.

March 11, 1781.

“A sincere wish to promote what may be to your advantage, induces me now to write. The freedom with which we have often conversed, makes me hope you will not take amiss what I say.

“My own principles respecting the commencement of this unfortunate war are well known to you; of course you can also conceive that what I mention to you is of friendship.—You have now fought bravely in the cause of your country for many years, and in my opinion, fulfilled the duty an individual owes it: You have had your share of hardships and difficulties: and if the contest is still to be continued, younger hands should now take the toil from you. You have now an opening of quitting that service with honor and reputation to yourself, by going to Jamaica with me. The world will readily attribute it to the known friendship that has subsisted between

us, and by quitting this country for a short time, you would avoid any disagreeable conversations, and might return at your leisure to take possession of your estates for yourself and family. The regiment I am going with, I am to command; the only proof I can give you of my sincerity is, that I will quit that command to you with pleasure, and serve under you. I earnestly wish I could be the instrument to effect what I propose, as I think it would be a great means towards promoting that reconciliation we all wish. A thousand circumstances concur to make this a proper period for you to embrace; our old acquaintance, my having been formerly governor in this province, and the interest I have with the present commander.

“I give you my honor that what I write is entirely unknown to the commander, or any one else, and so shall your answer be, if you favor me with one.

“Your’s sincerely,

“CHARLES MONTAGUE.

“*To brigadier general Charles Moultrie.*”

ANSWER.

Haddrell’s-Point, March 13, 1781.

MY LORD—

“I received your’s this morning. I thank you for your wish to promote my advantage, but am much surprised at your proposition. I flattered myself I stood in a more favorable light with you. I shall write with the same freedom with which we used to converse, and doubt not you will receive it with the same

bandor. I have often heard you express your sentiments respecting this unfortunate war; when you thought the Americans injured; but am now astonished to find you take an active part against them; though not fighting particularly on the continent; yet the seducing their soldiers away to enlist in the British service, is nearly similar.

“My lord, you are pleased to compliment me with having fought bravely in my country's cause, for many years, and, in your opinion, fulfilled the duty every individual owes it: but I differ widely with you in thinking that I have discharged my duty to my country, while it is deluged with blood and overrun by British troops, who exercise the most savage cruelties. When I entered into this contest, I did it with the most mature deliberation, with a determined resolution to risk my life and fortune in the cause. The hardships I have gone through I look upon with the greatest pleasure and honor to myself. I shall continue to go on as I have begun, that my example may encourage the youths of America, to stand forth in defence of their rights and liberties. You call upon me now, and tell me I have a fair opening of quitting that service with honor and reputation to myself, by going with you to Jamaica. Good God! is it possible that such an idea could arise in the breast of a man of honor? I am sorry you should imagine I have so little regard to my own reputation, as to listen to such dishonorable proposals. Would you wish to have that man ho-

nored with your friendship, play the traitor? Surely not.

“ You say, by quitting this country for a time I might avoid disagreeable conversations, and might return at my own leisure, and take possession of my estates for myself and family ; but you have forgot to tell me how I could get rid of the feelings of an injured honest heart, and where to hide myself from myself. Could I be guilty of so much baseness, I should hate myself and shun mankind. This would be a fatal exchange for the present situation, with an easy and approving conscience, of having done my duty, and conducted myself as a man of honor.

“ My lord, I am sorry to observe, that I feel your friendship much abated, or you would not endeavor to prevail upon me to act so base a part. You earnestly wish you could bring it about, as you think it will be the means of bringing about that reconciliation we all wish for. I wish for a reconciliation as much as any man, but only upon honorable terms.—The repossessing my estates ; the offer of the command of your regiment, and the honor you propose of serving under me, are paltry considerations to the loss of my reputation. No, not the fee-simple of that valuable island of Jamaica, should induce me to part with my integrity.

“ My lord, as you have made one proposal, give me leave to make another, which will be more honorable to us both. As you have an interest with your commanders, I would have you propose the withdrawing the British troops

from the continent of America, allowing independence and propose a peace. This being done I will use my interest with my commanders to accept the terms, and allow Great Britain a free trade with America.

“My lord, I could make one more proposal ; but my situation as a prisoner, circumscribes me within certain bounds. I must, therefore, conclude with allowing you the free liberty to make what use of this you may think proper. Think better of me.

“I am, my lord, your lordship's most humble servant.

“WM. MOULTRIE.

“*To lord Charles Montague.*”

MUHLENBERG, PETER, a brave and distinguished officer during the revolutionary war, was a native of Pennsylvania. In early life he yielded to the wishes of his venerable father, the patriarch of the German Lutheran church in Pennsylvania, by becoming a minister of the Episcopal church, in which capacity he acted in an acceptable manner in Virginia, until the year 1776, when he became a member of the convention, and afterwards a colonel of a regiment of that state. In the year 1777, he was appointed a brigadier general in the revolutionary army, in which capacity he acted until the termination of the war which gave liberty and independence to his country, at which time he was promoted to the rank of major general. General Muhlenberg was a particular favorite of the commander in chief, and he was one of those brave men in whose coolness,

decision of character, and undaunted resolution, he could ever rely. It has been asserted with some degree of confidence, that it was general Muhlenberg who commanded the American storming party at Yorktown, the honor of which station has been attributed, by the different histories of the American revolution, to another person. It is, however, a well known fact, that he acted a distinguished and brave part at the siege of York town.

After the peace, general Muhlenberg was chosen by his fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, to fill in succession the various stations of Vice President of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, member of the House of Representatives, and senator of the United States; and afterwards appointed by the president of the United States, supervisor of the excise in Pennsylvania, and finally, collector of the port of Philadelphia, which office he held at the time of his death. In all the above military and political stations, general Muhlenberg acted faithfully to his country and honorably to himself. He was brave in the field, and firm in the cabinet. In private life he was strictly just; in his domestic and social attachments, he was affectionate and sincere; and in his intercourse with his fellow citizens, always amiable and unassuming.

He died on the first day of October, 1807, in the sixty second year of his age, at his seat near Schuylkill, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

NELSON, THOMAS, governor of Virginia, was a distinguished patriot in the revolution,

and uniformly ardent in his attachment to liberty. He was among the first of that glorious band of patriots, whose exertions dashed and defeated the machinations of British tyranny; and gave to united America, freedom and independent empire. At a most important crisis, during the late struggle for American liberty, when Virginia appeared to be designated as the theatre of action for the contending armies, he was selected by the unanimous suffrage of the legislature to command the virtuous yeomanry of his country; in which honorable employment, he remained to the end of the war. As a soldier, he was indefatigably active, and coolly intrepid. Resolute and undaunted in misfortunes, he towered above distress—and struggled with the manifold difficulties, to which his situation exposed him, with constancy and courage.

In the year 1781, when the force of the southern British army was directed to the immediate subjugation of that state, he was called to the helm of government, and took the field at the head of his countrymen. The commander in chief, and the officers at the siege of York town, witnessed his merit and attachment to civil and religious liberty. He died in February 1789.

NISBET, CHARLES, D. D. first president of Dickinson college, Pennsylvania, was born in Scotland in 1737, and was for many years minister of Montrose. During the struggle between Great Britain and her colonies, such was his attachment to liberty, that he dared to lift up his voice in favor of America. When Dick-

inson college was founded at Carlisle in 1783, he was chosen its principal, though he did not arrive in this country and enter upon the duties of this office till 1785. He died January 17, 1804, in the sixty seventh year of his age. His imagination was lively and fertile, and his understanding equally acute and vigorous. He possessed a memory tenacious almost beyond belief, a solid judgment, and a correct taste. By unwearied study his mind was stored with general erudition and miscellaneous knowledge in a very uncommon degree. As the principal of a college, as a minister of the gospel, as a true patriot, as a good man, he has not often been surpassed.

OGDEN, MATTHIAS, brigadier general in the army of the United States, took an early and a decided part in the late contest with Great Britain. He joined the army at Cambridge, and such was his zeal and resolution, that he accompanied Arnold in penetrating through the wilderness to Canada. He was engaged in the attack upon Quebec and was carried wounded from the place of engagement. On his return from this expedition he was appointed to the command of a regiment, in which station he continued until the conclusion of the war. When peace took place he was honored by congress with a commission of brigadier general. He died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, March 31, 1791. He was distinguished for his liberality and philanthropy.

OLNEY, JEREMIAH, commenced his military career at the earliest period of the defensive revolutionary war, and became the com-

panion in arms of the immortal Washington, under whose auspicious command (frequently as the chief officer of the Rhode Island forces) he nobly persevered, through all the trying, changing scenes of the revolution, till a glorious independence emancipated his beloved country, and, in "peace, liberty, and safety," ranked her among the nations of the earth. His heroism at Red Bank, Springfield, Monmouth, Yorktown, and other places where "men's souls were tried," will be honorably registered by the pen of the faithful historian in the annals of his country, and will embalm his memory to all posterity.

The life of this amiable and highly revered gentlemen was distinguished by the most undeviating honor and integrity, from which no interest could swerve him, no danger appal him. To his innate love and ardent practice of truth and justice, were united a disposition the most social and endearing, a philanthropy the most exalted, and a hospitality the most unaustentatious and interesting to the finer feelings of the heart. To every branch of his numerous and respectable family, to all his associates and neighbors, he was every attentive and affectionate, and to those whom he knew were oppressed with sickness, sorrow, and misfortune, he was a liberal active comforter—a *friend indeed!* Even his servants he humanely considered his "humble friends," and treated them accordingly. Indeed, all who were connected or associated with him, by affinity, friendship, or patronage, will long remember him with the most lively gratitude and regard, mingled

with sentiments of the tenderest regret. His private virtues were numerous and exemplary, as he wisely regulated his conduct by his revered monitor, conscience—the incorruptible vicegerent of the *most high God*. As a citizen, he was public spirited; as a patriot soldier, ardent, judicious, and intrepid.

He was for many years collector of the customs of the port and district of Providence, Rhode Island, and president of the society of Cincinnati of that state. He died November 10, 1812, in the sixty-third year of his age.

OTIS, JAMES, a distinguished patriot and statesman, was the son of the honorable James Otis, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1743. After pursuing the study of the law under Mr. Gridley, the first lawyer and civilian of his time, at the age of twenty one he began the practice at Plymouth. In 1761 he distinguished himself by pleading against the writs of assistance, which the officers of the customs had applied for to the judges of the supreme court. His antagonist was Mr. Gridley. He was in this or the following year chosen a member of the legislature of Massachusetts, in which body the powers of his eloquence, the keenness of his wit, the force of his arguments, and the resources of his intellect gave him a most commanding influence. When the arbitrary claims of Great Britain were advanced, he warmly engaged in defence of the colonies, and was the first champion of American freedom, who had the courage to affix his name to a production, that stood forth against the

pretensions of the parent state. He was a member of the congress, which was held at New York, in 1765, in which year his rights of the colonies vindicated, a pamphlet, occasioned by the stamp act, and which was considered as a masterpiece both of good writing and of argument, was published in London.—For the boldness of his opinions he was threatened with an arrest; yet he continued to support the rights of his fellow citizens. He resigned the office of judge advocate in 1767, and renounced all employment under an administration, which had encroached upon the liberties of his country. His warm passions sometimes betrayed him into unguarded epithets, that gave his enemies an advantage, without benefit to the cause, which lay nearest his heart.—Being vilified in the public papers he in return published some severe strictures on the conduct of the commissioners of the customs, and others of the ministerial party. A short time afterwards, on the evening of the fifth of September 1769, he met Mr. John Robinson, one of the commissioners, in a public room, and an affray followed, in which he was assaulted by a number of ruffians, who left him and a young gentleman, who interposed in his defence, covered with wounds. The wounds were not mortal, but his usefulness was destroyed, for his reason was shaken from its throne, and the great man in ruins lived several years the grief of his friends. In an interval of reason he forgave the men, who had done him an irreparable injury, and relinquished the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, which Mr. Robinson had

been by a civil process adjudged to pay, on his signing a humble acknowledgment. He lived to see but not fully to enjoy the independence of America, an event, towards which his efforts had greatly contributed. At length on the twenty third day of May 1783, as he was leaning on his cane at the door of Mr. Osgood's house in Andover, he was struck by a flash of lightning; his soul was instantly liberated from its shattered tenement, and sent into eternity. He has left a character that will never die, while the memory of the American revolution remains; whose foundation he laid with an energy, and with those masterly abilities which but few possessed.

PAGE, JOHN, governor of Virginia, was a firm patriot, a statesman, a philosopher, and a christian. From his youth he was a man of pure and unblemished life. From the first commencement of the American revolution to the last hour of his life, he exhibited a firm, inflexible, unremitting, and ardent attachment to his country, and he rendered her very important services. He was one of the first representatives from Virginia under the present constitution of the United States. In 1800 he was chosen one of the electors of president. In 1802 he was chosen governor of Virginia in the place, it is believed, of Mr. Monroe. He died at Richmond October 11, 1808, in the sixty fifth year of his age. His conduct was marked by uprightness in all the vicissitudes of life, in the prosperous and calamitous times, through which he had passed, in seasons of gladness and of affliction.

PAINE, THOMAS, author of *Common Sense*, *The Crisis*, *Rights of Man*, &c. &c. was born in England, 1737, and died at New-York, 1809, aged seventy two. The education and early life of Thomas Paine, differed in nothing from that of any other intelligent enterprising young mechanic. As soon as he had acquired a knowledge of his trade he left his native town Thetford, in Nottinghamshire, and went to London, with no higher (apparent) ambition than that of establishing himself in business as a master stay maker. He next went to sea in a British privateer; after that he was an exciseman and a grocer. He emigrated to this country by the advice of Doctor Franklin, in the year 1775, and here his literary and political career commenced. The popularity of his writings and his eloquent speeches during the revolutionary war in this country, rendered him, in many instances, a useful auxiliary to the army. The great and most striking feature in the character of Thomas Paine, is that intellectual courage, that bold decision, and unwavering confidence in his own powers, which enable the possessor coolly to mark out with the eye his destined course, and then to advance with firm and steady step careless of consequence, and fearless of public opinion. The circumstances of the world so unaccountably fickle, so ready to change order into anarchy, and then anarchy into despotism, exceedingly favored the system of Paine, particularly in Europe. As to the impious folly which Paine published on the subject of religion, let it silently pass into the grave with its wofully deluded author.

PENDLETON, EDMUND, a distinguished statesman of Virginia, was a member of the first congress in 1774, and was again appointed at the next choice, but in August 1775 he declined a third election on account of his ill health. He was for many years one of the judges of the court of appeals of Virginia, and was its president at the time of his death. In 1787 he was appointed president of the convention of Virginia, which met to consider the constitution of the United States, and he exerted his talents in favour of its adoption. After the government was organized he was in 1789 appointed by president Washington district judge for Virginia, but he declined this office. He died at Richmond October 26, 1803, in the eighty third year of his age.

PIERCE, JOHN, Paymaster general during the revolutionary war, was a native of Connecticut. He was instructed in the learned languages, and instituted in the rudiments of polite literature, at one of those grammar schools which are established by government, in every county town, in the state of Connecticut. He afterwards read law with an attorney, and was admitted to the practice, at the commencement of the late war. But finding, from the turbulence of the times, that the prospect was unfavorable at the bar, and that his services might be useful with the army, he went as a clerk in a commissary's store at the northward.—From thence he became an assistant in the pay office of the separate army, in the same department. The junction of the three corps, which had served the year before separately,

under the orders of general Washington, general Putnam and general Gates, at the White Plains in 1778; and, the consequent resignation of colonel Trumbull, his principal, left him in the character of a deputy to colonel Palfry, the paymaster general, at the head quarters of the main army.

The tide in human affairs at length brought Mr. Pierce to the moment, which was to prove the crisis of his fortunes. When colonel Palfry was appointed consul general to France, several gentlemen of fair pretensions, were candidates for filling the first seat in the pay-office, which had thus become vacant. Nor will it easily be comprehended by those who are possessed of European ideas, respecting the disposal of ministerial appointments, how a young man, like Mr. Pierce, who had risen from a low station on the civil staff, without friends, should have been nominated to an office of so much trust and importance. It was his lot to have conducted the whole business with the main army for some time before the vacancy took place: and fortunately for him, the advantages to be derived from a manly understanding, indefatigable application and inflexible honesty, were known and appreciated. The commander in chief, impressed with an idea that Mr. Pierce would perform the duties with great fidelity and ability, interested himself somewhat on the occasion. While the matter was yet depending before congress, his excellency wrote recommendatory letters to some of his private correspondents, and had reason to be perfectly satisfied with the result.

On the 17th of January, 1781, Mr. Pierce was elected pay-master general; and, before the dissolution of the army, commissioner for settling their accounts. His conduct, in transacting the complicated business which devolved upon him, fully justified the confidence that had been reposed in him, by these appointments. The trouble, in the former, was infinitely accumulated by the poverty of the military chest and the defect of regular payments. It is known that the want of money to discharge the arrears, left an unsettled account between the public and every individual, who belonged to the army. These accounts were liquidated, and certificates of the balances were signed in the hand writing of Mr. Pierce. This was a most arduous task, in the accomplishment of which, innumerable perplexities and embarrassments must have occurred. No stronger testimony can be adduced of his clearness in stating the accounts, independence in rejecting improper claims, and candor in allowing such as had a title to admission, than the approbation of congress, the board of treasury, the officers and privates of the army.

Mr. Pierce died at New York, in August, 1788. He was about five feet seven inches high, of a slender form, delicate constitution, thin visage, pale complexion, aquiline nose, and piercing eyes. The jostlings of an army quickly rubbed off the rough points of rusticity: and the habits of society soon made his deportment appear not only unembarrassed and easy, but even, to a certain degree, engaging and graceful. It was observable that our

young officers profited by their opportunities in a wonderful manner: so that the captains, the subalterns of the military staff, at the close of the war, would not, perhaps, have suffered by a comparison with officers of a similar grade, in any service of Europe.

Our republic never had a more faithful officer in its service; and the nation, which were as ably served, will find occasion to applaud its good fortune. His friends were witnesses to the sensibility of an undisguised soul, and approved the tenor of a private life without a stain. His life will furnish a practical lesson of virtue rewarded, and a grateful incitement to our young countrymen, who may hereafter be engaged in public affairs, to persist in the career of patriotism. While one life after another, of those who have served their country, in various stations, during the revolution, becomes extinct; it is a tender and melancholy duty for their surviving associates to drop a tear over their graves, and to draw such true, though unembellished likenesses, of the departed patriots, as may serve to keep their merits in remembrance, long after their perishable part shall have been mingled with its congenial dust.

PREBLE, EDWARD, commodore in the American navy, was born August 15, 1761, in Portland, Massachusetts. From early childhood he discovered a strong disposition for hazards and adventures, and a firm, resolute, and persevering temper. In his youth he became a mariner on board a merchant vessel.

In the year 1779 he became midshipman in the state ship Protector, twenty-six guns, commanded by that brave officer, John Forster Williams, who has always spoken with emphasis of the courage and good conduct of Mr. Preble, while in his ship.

On the first cruise of the Protector, she engaged off Newfoundland, the letter of marque Admiral Duff, of 36 guns. It was a short but hard fought action. The vessels were constantly very near and much of the time along side, so that balls were thrown from one to the other by hand. The Duff struck, but taking fire about the same time, she in a few minutes blew up. Between thirty and forty of her people were saved and taken on board the Protector, where a malignant fever soon spread and carried off two thirds of captain Williams's crew. He returned to an eastern port, and landing his prisoners and recruiting his men, sailed on a second cruise. Falling in with a British sloop of war and frigate, the Protector was captured. The principal officers were taken to England, but Preble, by the interest of a friend of his father, colonel William Tyng, obtained his release at New York and returned to his friends.

He then entered as first lieutenant on board the sloop of war Winthrop, captain George Little, who had been captain Williams's second in command in the Protector, had scaled the walls of his prison at Plymouth, and with one other person escaping in a wherry to France, took passage thence to Boston.

One of Mr. Preble's exploits, while in this station, has been often mentioned as an instance of daring courage and cool intrepidity not less than of good fortune. He boarded and cut out an English armed brig of superior force to the Winthrop lying in Penobscot harbor, under circumstances which justly gave the action great eclat. Little had taken the brig's tender, from whom he gained such information of the situation of the brig, as made him resolve to attempt seizing on her by surprise. He run her along side in the night, having prepared forty men to jump into her dressed in white frocks, to enable them to distinguish friend from foe. Coming close upon her he was hailed by the enemy, who, as was said, supposed the Winthrop must be her tender, and who cried out, "you will run aboard"—He answered, "I am coming aboard," and immediately Preble with fourteen men sprung into the brig. The motion of the vessel was so rapid that the rest of the forty destined for boarding missed their opportunity. Little called to his lieutenant "will you not have more men?" "No," he answered with great presence of mind and a loud voice, "we have more than we want; we stand in each other's way." Those of the enemy's crew who were on deck chiefly leaped over the side, and others below from the cabin window and swam to the shore, which was within pistol shot. Preble instantly entering the cabin found the officers in bed or just rising: he assured them they were his prisoners and that resistance was vain, and if attempted, would be fatal to them. Believing

they were surprised and mastered by superior numbers they forbore any attempt to rescue the vessel and submitted. The troops of the enemy marched down to the shore, and commenced a brisk firing with muskets, and the battery opened a cannonade, which, however, was too high to take effect. In the mean time the captors beat their prize out of the harbor, exposed for a considerable space to volleys of musketry, and took her in triumph to Boston.

Lieutenant Preble continued in the Winthrop till the peace of 1783.

In 1801 he had the command of the frigate *Essex*, in which he performed a voyage to the East Indies, for the protection of our trade. In 1804, he was appointed commodore, with a squadron of seven sail, and he soon made his passage to the Mediterranean with the design of humbling the Tripolitan barbarians. He, with commodore Rodgers, (who commodore Preble succeeded) and captain Bainbridge, took such measures with regard to the emperor of Morocco, as led to a peace. The commodore in giving an account to his government of his proceedings, observed "In the whole of this business I have advised with colonel Lear, Mr. Simpson, and commodore Rodgers. I am confident we have all been actuated by the same motive the good of our country."

Commodore Preble having nothing at present to fear from Morocco, directed his principal attention to Tripoli. He ordered the frigate *Philadelphia*, captain Bainbridge,* and

* Who now commands the frigate *Constitution*, and who on the 29th December 1812, after an action of an

the schooner *Vixen*, to the coast of Tripoli, and formerly declared the blockade of that place, and sent notice of the fact to the respective neutral powers. On the 31st of October, the Philadelphia frigate, after pursuing a Tripolitan corsair till she came to seven fathoms water, in beating off, she ran on a rock, not laid down in any chart, about four and a half miles from the town. Every exertion to get her off proved ineffectual. Meanwhile she was attacked by numerous gun-boats, which she withstood for four hours, whilst the careening of the ship made the guns totally useless. A reinforcement coming off, and no possible means of resisting them appearing, the captain submitted to the horrid necessity of striking to his barbarous enemy. They took possession of the ship, and made prisoners of the officers and men, in number three hundred, with robbery, violence, and insult. In forty-eight hours, the wind blowing in shore, the Tripolitans were able to get off the frigate, and having raised her guns, towed her into the harbor of Tripoli. The commodore apprehended the worst from this diminution of his force; a war with Tunis, and perhaps with Algiers; at least, a protraction of the present war. He now procured a number of gun-boats from the king of

hour and fifty-five minutes, captured and destroyed the British frigate *Java*, captain Lambert, of 49 guns. On board the *Constitution* there were nine killed and twenty-five wounded, and on board the *Java*, sixty killed and one hundred and one (another account says) one hundred and seventy wounded. Captain Lambert was mortally wounded, and died three days after the action.

Naples, and proceeded to the attack of Tripoli.

February 3, 1804, lieutenant Stephen Decatur,* with seventy volunteers in the Intrepid, and accompanied by the Syren, sailed for Tripoli, with a view to destroy, as they could not in any event expect to bring out, the frigate Philadelphia. On the 16th, the service was accomplished in the most gallant manner.—Lieutenant Decatur entered the harbor of Tripoli in the night; and laying his vessel alongside the frigate, boarded and carried her against all opposition. A large number of men were on board, of whom twenty or thirty were slain, and the remainder driven over the side, excepting one boat's crew, which escaped to the shore, and one person made prisoner. The assailants then set fire to her and left her. She was soon in a complete blaze, and was totally consumed. The frigate lay within half gun shot of the castle and the principal battery, with her guns mounted and loaded, and two corsairs, full of men, were riding very near. We had none killed, and only one wounded.

* Now, captain Decatur, who commands the frigate United States, and who, on the 25th October, 1812, after an action of an hour and an half, captured and brought safe into port, the British frigate Macedonian, captain Carden, of 49 carriage guns, (the odd gun shifting) two years old, and one of the largest class. On board the United States there were five killed and seven wounded, and on board the Macedonian thirty-six killed and sixty-eight wounded.

From this time till the bombardment of Tripoli, the commodore was occupied in cruising, in keeping up the blockade of the Tripoline harbor, and in making preparations for an attack. He took the utmost pains to convey supplies and information to captain Bainbridge and his officers and men ; and after a time, by means of the good offices of sir Alexander Ball, succeeded. He tried several times to negotiate for a ransom and treaty ; but the demands of the regency were sometimes ridiculously extravagant, and when lowest, beyond what he thought himself permitted to accord. The designs of warfare he had entertained were checked by a solicitude for a release of his countrymen ; though he may by some persons, perhaps, be thought to have indulged too far his aversion to the payment of a considerable ransom. He found himself able to make their situation as comfortable as the nature of it would admit ; and he believed that the infliction of suffering and terror, when the time should come upon the enemy, would not produce, as it did not, any long continued aggravation of the evils of their condition, whilst it would essentially serve his country. Indeed after the destruction of the Philadelphia, the bashaw at first affected to avenge himself by a severer treatment of the captives ; but this was not long persisted in. It was supposed that in case of a formidable attack on the town, the worst that would happen to them would be to be taken into the country for safe keeping.

The commodore having obtained a loan from the king of Naples, of six gun-boats and two bomb vessels, completely fitted for service, on the 21st July he joined the detachment off Tripoli. His force consisted of the frigate *Constitution*, Brigs *Argus*, captain Hull,* *Syren* and *Scourge*, and schooners *Vixen*, *Nautilus* and *Enterprize*. Six gun-boats of one brass twenty-six pounder each; and two bombard ketches, each carrying a thirteen inch mortar; the whole number of men one thousand and sixty.

The enemy had on his castle and several batteries, one hundred and fifteen guns; fifty-five of which were heavy battering brass cannon; the others long eighteen and twelve pounders; nineteen gun-boats, with each a long brass eighteen or twenty-four pounder in the bow, and two howitzers abaft. He had two schooners of eight guns each, a brig of ten, and two gallies, having each four guns. In addition to the ordinary Turkish garrison, stationed upon the fortifications, and the crews of the boats and armed vessels, computed at about three thousand, the bashaw had called into the defence of his city more than twenty thousand Arabs. These forces were arranged in the positions best adapted for repelling an attack,

* Who, in the *Constitution* frigate, on the 19th of August, 1812, after an action of thirty minutes, captured and destroyed the British frigate *Guerriere*, captain Dacres, of 49 guns. On board the *Constitution* there were seven killed and seven wounded, and on board the *Guerriere* fifteen killed and sixty-four wounded.

and also for seizing the occasion of falling upon any detachment of the invading force, which could be drawn from the main body.

The weather prevented the squadron from approaching the enemy till the 28th, when after anchoring within 2 1-2 miles of his line of defence, the wind suddenly shifted and increased to a gale. They were compelled to weigh and gain an offing. On the first of August the gale subsided, and the squadron on the third (the weather being pleasant and the wind at east,) at noon were within two or three miles of the batteries, which were all closely manned.

The commodore observing that several of the enemy's boats had taken a station without the reef of rocks which cover the entrance of the harbor, about two miles from its bottom, resolved to take advantage of this circumstance, and made signal for the squadron to come within speaking distance, when he communicated to the several commanders his intention of attacking the shipping and batteries. The gun and mortar boats were immediately manned and prepared to east off. The gun boats in two divisions of three each—the first division under captain Somers on board No. 1, with lieutenant James Decatur in No. 2, and lieutenant Blake in No. 3. The second division under captain Decatur in No. 4, with lieutenant Bainbridge in No. 5, and lieutenant Trippe in No. 6. The two bombards were commanded by lieutenant commandant Dent, and by Mr. Robinson, first lieutenant of the commodore's ship. At half past one o'clock the

squadron stood for the batteries ; at two cast off the gun boats ; at half past two signal for the bombs and boats to advance and attack, and in fifteen minutes after, signal was given for general action. It was commenced by the bombs throwing shells into the town. In an instant the enemy's lines opened a tremendous fire from not less than two hundred guns, which was promptly returned by the whole squadron now within musket shot of the principal batteries.

At this moment captain Decatur with his three gun boats, attacked the enemy's eastern division consisting of nine. He was soon in the centre of them, and the fire of grape, langrage and musketry, was changed to a deadly personal combat with the bayonet, spear, sabre and tomahawk. Captain Decatur grappled one of the enemy's boats and boarded with but fifteen men. He parried the blows of five Turks, who fell upon him with scimeters, so as to receive no injury, till a blow from the boat's captain, a powerful Turk, cleft his blade in two. He instantly closed with the Turk, but overpowered by muscular strength, he fell under him across the gunnel of the boat. In this position he drew a side pistol and killed his antagonist. Meantime his sergeant and a marine soldier, seeing his danger, flew to his relief and engaged and slew the other four assailants. By this time the other thirteen men had vanquished the residue of the crew, thirty-one in number, and the boat's colors were hauled down. Captain Decatur left this boat in charge of an officer, and immediately with

lieutenant M'Donough, and eight men beside himself, laid another boat on board, which he carried after a desperate and bloody encounter of a few minutes. The fierce desperation of the Arnout Turks, who value themselves on never yielding, made the slaughter of the enemy in these conflicts immense. The two prizes of captain Decatur had thirty-three officers and men killed, and twenty-seven made prisoners, nineteen of whom were severely wounded.

Lieutenant Trippe boarded one of the enemy's large boats with only a midshipman, Mr. Jonathan Henley, and nine men. His boat falling off before any more could join him, he was left to conquer or perish with the fearful odds of eleven to thirty-six. In a few minutes, however, though for a moment the victory seemed dubious, the enemy was subdued; fourteen of them lost their lives and twenty-two submitted to be prisoners; seven of whom were badly wounded. Lieutenant Trippe received eleven sabre wounds, some of which were deep and dangerous. The blade of his sword also yielded. He closed with the enemy; both fell, but in the struggle, Trippe wrested the Turk's sword from him, and with it pierced his body. Mr. Henley in this encounter displayed a valor joined to a coolness that would have honored a veteran. Lieutenant Bainbridge had his lateen yard shot away, which baffled his utmost exertions to get along side the enemy's boats; but his active and well directed fire within musket shot was very effective. At one time he had in his ardour push-

ed forward so that his boat grounded within pistol shot of one of the enemy's formidable batteries, and where he was exposed to volleys of musketry. But by address and courage he extricated himself from this situation, and so ill directed was the enemy's fire, without receiving any injury.

Captain Somers was not able to fetch far enough to windward to co-operate with Decatur. But he bore down upon the leeward division of the enemy, and with his single boat within pistol shot attacked five full manned boats, defeated and drove them in a shattered condition and with the loss of many lives under shelter of the rocks.

Lieutenant Decatur in No. 2, engaged with one of the enemy's largest boats, which struck after the loss of the greatest part of her men. At the moment this brave young officer was stepping on board his prize, he was shot through the head by the Turkish captain, who by this means escaped, whilst the Americans were recovering the body of their unfortunate commander.

The two bomb vessels kept their station, although often covered with the spray of the sea occasioned by the enemy's shot. They kept up a constant fire and threw a great number of shells into the town. Five of the enemy's gun boats and two gallies composing their centre division, stationed within the rocks, joined by the boats which had been driven in, and reinforced, twice attempted to row out and surround our gun boats, and prizes. They were so often foiled by the vigilance of the

commodore, who gave signal to the brigs and schooners to cover them, which was properly attended to by these vessels, all of which were gallantly conducted and annoyed the enemy exceedingly. The fire of the Constitution had its ample share in this bombardment. It kept the enemy's flotilla in constant disorder and produced no inconsiderable effect on shore.— The frigate was constantly in easy motion; and always found where danger threatened to defeat the arrangements of the day. Several times she was within two cables' length of the rocks and three of the batteries, every one of which were successively silenced as often as her broadside could be brought to bear on them; but having no large vessels to secure these advantages, when circumstances compelled her to change her position, the silenced batteries were reanimated. We suffered most, says the commodore, when wearing or tacking. It was then I most sensibly felt the want of another frigate.

At half past four the wind inclining to the northward, and at the same time the enemy's flotilla having retreated behind coverts which shielded them from our shot, whilst our people were necessarily much exhausted by two hours and a half severe exertion, signal was given for the gun boats and bombs to retire from action; and immediately after to the brigs and schooners to take the gun boats and their prizes in tow, which was handsomely executed, the whole covered by a heavy fire from the Constitution. In fifteen minutes the squadron was out of reach of the enemy's shot and the

commodore hauled off to give tow to the bomb-ketches.

The squadron were more than two hours within grape shot distance of the enemy's batteries, and under a constant fire. But the damage received was in no proportion to the apparent danger; or to the effect produced by the assailants. The frigate took a thirty-two pound shot in her mainmast, about thirty feet from the deck, her sails and rigging were considerably cut; one of her quarter deck guns was injured by a round shot which burst in pieces and shattered a mariner's arm, but not a man was killed on board of her. The other vessels and boats suffered in their rigging and had sundry men wounded, but lost none except lieutenant Decatur, the brother of the captain Decatur, so conspicuous in this war. Several circumstances explain this impunity of our squadron. Where the engagement was close as with the boats the impetuosity of the attack as well as our more dexterous use of the weapons of destruction overpowered and appalled the enemy. The barbarians are unskillful gunners. The shower of grape shot annoyed and discomposed them in the application of what little skill they possessed. The assailing party were so near as to be overshoot by the batteries; especially as the managers of the guns were so fearful of exposing their heads above the parapets as easily to oversight their object.

Very different was the result of this conflict to the enemy. The American fire was not an empty peal, but a messenger of death in every direction. The three captured boats had one

hundred and three men on board, forty-seven of whom were killed, twenty-six wounded, and thirty only fit for duty. Three other boats were sunk with their entire crews, and the decks of their vessels in the harbor were swept of numbers. The effect on shore was not so great as in the shipping, but still such as to spread consternation. Several Turks were killed and wounded, and many guns of the forts dismounted, and the town was considerably damaged.

The burning of the Philadelphia could not fail to make the bashaw and his people apprehend something serious from the present commander. When the squadron was seen standing in, however, he affected contempt, and surveying them from his palace, observed, "they will mark their distance for tacking; they are a sort of Jews, who have no notion of fighting." The palace and terraces of the houses were covered with spectators to see the chastisement the bashaw's boats would give the squadron, if they approached too near. This exultation was very transient. The battle was scarcely joined, when no one was seen on shore, except on the batteries. Many of the inhabitants fled into the country, and the bashaw, it is said, retreated with his priest to his bomb proof room. An intelligent officer of the Philadelphia then in captivity, observes that the Turks asked if those men that fought so, were Americans or infernals in christian shape sent to destroy the sons of the prophet. The English, French and Spanish consuls, say they, have told us that they are a young nation, and got

their independence by means of France ; that they had a small navy and their officers were inexperienced, and that they were merely a nation of merchants, and that by taking their ships and men we should get great ransoms.— Instead of this, their Preble pays us a coin of shot, shells, and hard blows, and sent a Decatur in a dark night with a band of christian dogs, fierce and cruel as the tyger, who killed our brothers and burnt our ships before our eyes.

On the 5th August the commodore prevailed on a French privateer which had left Tripoli that morning, to return with fourteen wounded Tripolines, whose wounds had been carefully dressed, and whom the commodore sent with a letter to the bashaw's minister. These prisoners, it is said, informed the prince that the Americans in battle were fiercer than lions, but, in the treatment of their captives were even more kind than the mussulman. The barbarian at first misunderstood the motive of sending these men, but afterwards professed to be pleased with the act, and said if he took any wounded Americans, they should be likewise returned ; but he would not restore any of the Philadelphia's crew. On the 7th the privateer returned with a letter from the French consul signifying that the bashaw had very much lowered his tone ; and would probably treat on reasonable terms. But nothing definite or satisfactory being proposed by the enemy, and the terms intimated being higher than the commander was willing or felt authorised to make, he prepared for a second attack.

The bomb vessels under lieutenants Crane and Thorn were to take a station in a small bay west of the town, whence they could distress the town, without being much exposed themselves; the gun boats were to be opposed to a seven gun battery, and the brigs and schooners to support them in case the enemy's flotilla should venture out. At half past two the assault was made. Within two hours six of the seven guns were silenced. Forty-eight shells and about five hundred round shot, twenty-four pounders, were thrown into the town and batteries, when between five and six P. M. the squadron retired from action. During the engagement, the enemy's gun boats and gallies manœuvred to gain a position to cut off the retreat of ours; but the larger vessels were so arranged as to defeat their design.

In this rencounter, at about half past 3, one of the prize boats was blown up by a hot shot from the enemy's battery, which passed through her magazine. She had on board twenty-eight officers, seamen and marines, ten of whom were killed and six wounded, among the former were Mr. James Caldwell, first lieutenant of the Siren, and Mr. J. Dorsey, midshipman. Mr. Spence, midshipman and eleven men were taken up unhurt.

It was afterwards ascertained that the enemy suffered less at this time than on the third.

The commodore had for some time contemplated sending a fire ship into the harbor to destroy the flotilla, and at the same time throw a quantity of shells into the town. Captain Somers volunteered in this service, and with

the assistance of lieutenants Wadsworth and Israel, fitted out the ketch *Intrepid* for this expedition. An hundred barrels of gun powder, and one hundred and fifty fixed shells were placed in the hold, with fuses and combustibles so applied as to fire them without endangering the retreat of the adventurers. On the evening of the fourth September, captain Somers chose two fast rowing boats from the squadron, to bring off the people, having fired the vessel. His own boat was manned by four seamen from the *Nautilus* with lieutenant Wadsworth and six men from the *Constitution*. At eight they parted from the squadron and stood into the harbour, convoyed by the *Argus*, *Vixen*, and *Nautilus* to within a short distance of the batteries. Having gained the inner harbour, and near at the point of destination, she was boarded and carried by two gallies of one hundred men each. At this moment, she exploded. The effect was awful.—Every battery was silenced and not a gun was fired afterwards during the night. Captain Somers is said to have declared to a friend that in case he should be boarded, as was apprehensive, he would not be captured. There is every reason to believe that on the enemy proving successful, the captain seized a quick match and touched a train which communicated instant fire to the mine; by which he and his brave companions found with the enemy a common death.

Nothing occurred after this till the two squadrons joined on the ninth of September.—Here ended Mr. Preble's command, so honor-

able to himself, and in both its immediate and distant consequences important to his country.

After the squadron joined the commodore obtained leave to return home, which he was the more willing to do, as it would give the command of a frigate to captain Decatur. The officers joined in an address to their late commander, containing the strongest expressions of attachment and respect. The congress of the United States voted the thanks of the nation and an emblematical medal, which were presented by the president with emphatic declarations of esteem and admiration.

When the commodore returned he was received and treated every where with distinguished attention. His countrymen showed that they were proud of his fame, and grateful for his services. From this time he was consulted and employed by the government in the management of their naval concerns. Peace was the next year made with Tripoli and the prisoners ransomed.

He died on the 25th August, 1807, in the 46th year of his age.

The person, air and countenance of commodore Preble answered to his character. His features expressed strong passions along with manly and generous feelings. His attitude was erect, yet easy and natural; his step firm, and his whole appearance and port were noble and commanding.

He had been several years married, and left a wife and one child, a son, to feel his loss and inherit the precious legacy of his honorable name.

PRIOLEAU, SAMUEL, was a native of Charleston, South Carolina. In the contest for our independence, he took an early and an active part, from which he never shrunk during the whole course of that memorable struggle; encountering with his countrymen a full share of its dangers; and sustaining its vicissitudes "throughout those scenes that tried men's souls." After the fall of Charleston, he was numbered by the British with that band of patriots, whose constancy they attempted to subdue by the torture of exile, persecution and imprisonment. At St. Augustine he patiently and manfully sustained, with his compatriots, all the sufferings and indignities heaped upon them by the enemy; while his wife and family of young children, stripped of all their means, were banished from their home, and transported to Philadelphia. Firm, amidst these storms of adversity, he disdained to purchase from the enemy the smallest immunity or mitigation for himself or family, by abating a single sentiment in favor of his country, or by ceasing to be a bold and exemplary advocate for her independence. After the revolution he repaired, by a course of unabating industry, the ravages it had made on his fortune; and maintained to the end of life the character of an honest upright man. In his private relations he was justly endeared for his affection, tenderness, indulgence, and beneficence; the impressions of which will long remain, after the lenient hand of time shall have assuaged;

the poignancy of grief for the loss of such a husband, father and friend.

He died in Charleston, on the 23d March, 1813, in the seventy-first year of his age.

PULASKI, (count.) This gallant soldier was a native of Poland, whose disastrous history is well known. Vainly struggling to restore the lost independence of his country, he was forced to seek personal safety by its abandonment. Pulaski, with a few men, in the year 1771, carried off king Stanislaus from the middle of his capitol, though surrounded by a numerous body of guards, and a Russian army.—The king soon escaped and declared Pulaski an outlaw. Hearing of the glorious struggle in which we were engaged, he hastened to the wilds of America, and associated himself with our perils and our fortune. Congress honored him with the commission of brigadier general, with a view, as was rumored, of placing him at the head of the American cavalry, the line of service in which he had been bred. But his ignorance of our language, and the distaste of our officers to foreign superiority, stifled this project. He was then authorised to raise a legionary corps, appointing his own officers.

Indefatigable and persevering, the count collected about two hundred infantry and two hundred horse, made up of all sorts, chiefly of german deserters. His officers were generally foreign, with some Americans. With this assemblage, the count took the field; and after serving some time in the northern army, he was sent to the south, and fell at the battle of Savannah. He was sober, dili-

gent and intrepid, gentlemanly in his manners, and amiable in heart. He was very reserved, and, when alone, betrayed strong evidence of deep melancholy. Those who knew him intimately, spoke highly of the sublimity of his virtue, and the constancy of his friendship. Commanding this heterogeneous corps badly equipped and worse mounted, this brave Pole encountered difficulty and sought danger. Nor have I the smallest doubt if he had been conversant in our language, and better acquainted with our customs and country, but that he would have become one of our most conspicuous and useful officers.

General Lee, to whom we are indebted for this sketch, gives the following account in his memoirs, of the attack on Savannah, where it will be found the intrepid Pulaski made a gallant effort to retrieve the fortune of the day.

“ On the ninth of October, 1779, the allied troops under the count d’Estaing and general Lincoln, moved to the assault. The serious stroke having been committed to two columns, one was led by d’Estaing and Lincoln united, the other by count Dillon; the third column moved upon the enemy’s centre and left, first to attract attention, and lastly to press any advantage which might be derived from the assault by our left.

“ The troops acted well their parts and the issue hung for some time suspended. Dillon’s column, mistaking its route in the darkness of the morning, failed in co-operation, and very much reduced the force of the attack; while d’Estaing and Lincoln, concealed by the

same darkness, drew with advantage near the enemy's lines undiscovered. Notwithstanding this loss of concert in assault by the two columns destined to carry the enemy, noble and determined was the advance. The front of the first was greatly thinned by the foe, sheltered in his strong and safe defences, and aided by batteries operating not only in front but in flank.

“Regardless of the fatal fire from their covered enemy, this unappalled column, led by Lincoln and d’Estaing, forced the abbatis and planted their standards on the parapet. All was gone, could this lodgment have been sustained. Maitland’s comprehensive eye saw the menacing blow; and his rigorous mind seized the means of warding it off. He drew from the disposable force, the grenadiers and marines, nearest to the point gained. This united corps under lieutenant colonel Glazier assumed with joy the arduous task to recover the lost ground. With unimpaired strength it fell upon the worried head of the victorious column; who, though piercing the enemy in one point, had not spread along the parapet; and the besieged bringing up superior force, victory was suppressed in its birth.—The triumphant standards were torn down; and the gallant soldiers, who had gone so far towards the goal of conquest, were tumbled into the ditch and driven through the abbatis. About the time that Maitland was preparing this critical movement, count Pulaski, at the head of two hundred horse, threw himself upon the works to force his way into the ene-

my's rear. Receiving a mortal wound, this brave officer fell; and his fate arrested the gallant effort which might have changed the issue of the day. Repulsed in every point of attack, the allied generals drew off their troops. The retreat was effected in good order; no attempt to convert it into rout being made by the British general. Count d'Estaing, who, with general Lincoln, had courted danger to give effect to the assault, was wounded. Captain Tawes, of the provincial troops, signalized himself by his intrepidity in defending the redoubts committed to his charge, the leading points of our assault. He fell dead at the gate, with his sword plunged into the body of the third enemy, whom he had slain."

Pulaski died two days after the action, and congress resolved that a monument should be erected to his memory.

PUTNAM, ISRAEL, a major general in the army of the United States, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, January 7, 1718. His mind was vigorous, but it was never cultivated by education. When he for the first time went to Boston, he was insulted for his rusticity by a boy of twice his size. After bearing his sarcasms until his good nature was exhausted, he attacked and vanquished the unmannerly fellow to the great diversion of a crowd of spectators. In running, leaping, and wrestling, he almost always bore away the prize. In 1739 he removed to Pomfret, in Connecticut, where he cultivated a considerable tract of land. He had however to encounter many difficulties, and among his troubles the depredations of

wolves upon his sheepfold was not the least.— In one night seventy fine sheep and goats were killed. A she wolf, who, with her annual whelps had for several years infested the vicinity, being considered as the principal cause of the havoc, Mr. Putnam entered into a combination with a number of his neighbors to hunt alternately, till they should destroy her. At length the hounds drove her into her den, and a number of persons soon collected with guns, straw, fire and sulphur, to attack the common enemy. But the dogs were afraid to approach her, and the fumes of brimstone could not force her from the cavern. It was now ten o'clock at night. Mr. Putnam proposed to his black servant to descend into the cave and shoot the wolf; but as the negro declined, he resolved to do it himself. Having divested himself of his coat and waistcoat, and having a long rope fastened round his legs, by which he might be pulled back at a concerted signal, he entered the cavern head foremost with a blazing torch, made of strips of birch bark, in his hand. He descended fifteen feet, passed along horizontally ten feet, and then began the gradual ascent, which is sixteen feet in length. He slowly proceeded on his hands and knees in an abode, which was silent as the house of death. Cautiously glancing forwards, he discovered the glaring eyeballs of the wolf, who started at the sight of his torch, gnashed her teeth, and gave a sullen growl. He immediately kicked the rope, and was drawn out with a friendly celerity and violence, which not a little bruised him. Loading his gun with nine buck shot,

and carrying it in one hand, while he held the torch with the other, he descended a second time. As he approached the wolf, she howled, rolled her eyes, snapped her teeth, dropped her head between her legs, and was evidently on the point of springing at him. At this moment he fired at her head, and soon found himself drawn out of the cave. Having refreshed himself he again descended, and seizing the wolf by her ears kicked the rope, and his companions above with no small exultation dragged them both out together.

During the French war he was appointed to command a company of the first troops, which were raised in Connecticut in 1755. He rendered much service to the army in the neighborhood of Crown point. In 1756, while near Ticonderoga, he was repeatedly in the most imminent danger. He escaped in an adventure of one night with twelve bullet holes in his blanket. In August he was sent out with several hundred men to watch the motions of the enemy. Being ambuscaded by a party of equal numbers, a general but irregular action took place. Putnam had discharged his fusée several times, but at length it missed fire while its muzzle was presented to the breast of a savage. The warrior with his lifted hatchet and a tremendous war-whoop compelled him to surrender, and then bound him to a tree. In the course of the action the parties changed their position, so as to bring this tree directly between them. The balls flew by him incessantly ; many struck the tree, and some passed through his clothes. The enemy now gain-

ed possession of the ground, but being afterwards driven from the field they carried their prisoners with them. At night he was stripped, and a fire was kindled to roast him alive; but a French officer saved him. The next day he arrived at Ticonderoga, and thence he was carried to Montreal. About the year 1759 he was exchanged through the ingenuity of his fellow prisoner, colonel Schuyler. When peace took place he returned to his farm. He was ploughing in his field in 1775, when he heard the news of the battle of Lexington. He immediately unyoked his team, left his plough on the spot, and without changing his clothes set off for Cambridge. He soon went back to Connecticut, levied a regiment and repaired again to the camp. In a little time he was promoted to the rank of major general. In the battle of Bunker's hill he exhibited his usual interpidity. He directed the men to reserve their fire, till the enemy was very near, reminded them of their skill, and told them to take good aim. They did so, and the execution was terrible. After the retreat he made a stand at Winter hill and drove back the enemy under cover of their ships. When the army was organized by general Washington at Cambridge, Putnam was appointed to command the reserve. In August 1776, he was stationed at Brooklyn, on Long Island. After the defeat of our army on the twenty-seventh of that month, he went to New York and was very serviceable in the city and neighborhood. In October or November he was sent to Philadelphia to fortify that city. In January 1777

he was directed to take post at Princeton, where he continued until spring. At this place a sick prisoner, a captain, requested that a friend in the British army at Brunswick might be sent for to assist him in making his will. Putnam was perplexed. He had but fifty men under his command, and he did not wish to have his weakness known; yet he was unwilling to deny the request. He however sent a flag of truce, and directed the officer to be brought in the night. In the evening lights were placed in all the college windows, and in every apartment of the vacant houses throughout the town. The officer on his return reported that general Putnam's army could not consist of less than four or five thousand men. In the spring he was appointed to the command of a separate army in the highlands of New York. One Palmer, a lieutenant in the tory new levies, was detected in the camp; governor Tryon reclaimed him as a British officer, threatening vengeance if he was not restored. General Putnam wrote the following pithy reply:

“ Sir, Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your king's service, was taken in my camp as a spy; he was tried as a spy; he was condemned as a spy; and he shall be hanged as a spy.

ISRAEL PUTNAM.”

“ P. S. Afternoon. He is hanged.”

After the loss of fort Montgomery, the commander in chief determined to build another fortification, and he directed Putnam to fix upon a spot. To him belongs the praise of having chosen West Point. The campaign of

1779, which was principally spent in strengthening the works at this place, finished the military career of Putnam. A paralytic affection impaired the activity of his body, and he passed the remainder of his days in retirement, retaining his relish for enjoyment, his love of pleasantries, his strength of memory, and all the faculties of his mind. He died at Brookline, Connecticut, May 29, 1790, aged seventy-two years.

QUINCY, JOSIAH, a distinguished patriot, was graduated at Harvard college in 1763, and afterwards became an eminent counsellor at law in Boston. He distinguished himself in 1770 by his defence with Mr. John Adams of captain Preston, who commanded the British troops at the Boston massacre, and who was brought to trial in October. He opposed with firmness and zeal the arbitrary proceedings and claims of the British parliament. In September 1774 he sailed for England at the request of several of his fellow patriots to promote the interests of America. Some interesting extracts from his journal are preserved by Gordon. He set sail on his return the following year, but he died on board the vessel on the very day of its arrival at Cape Ann, April 24, 1775, aged thirty-one years. He fell a victim to his zeal for his country's good. Learned and eloquent as a lawyer, he was also an able political writer. He published observations on the act of parliament, commonly called the Boston port bill, with thoughts on civil society and standing armies, 1774. This pamphlet evinces a bold and decided spirit.

The author was apprehensive that a terrible struggle was about to take place, and he had made up his mind for it. He closes his tract with saying, "America has her Bruti and Cassii, her Hamdens and Sidneys, patriots and heroes, who will form a band of brothers; men, who will have memories and feelings, courage and swords; courage, that shall inflame their ardent bosoms till their hands cleave to their swords, and their swords to their enemies' hearts.

RANDOLPH, PEYTON, first President of Congress, was a native of Virginia, of which colony he was attorney general as early as 1756. In this year he formed a company of a hundred gentlemen, who engaged as volunteers against the Indians. He was afterwards speaker of the house of burgesses. Being appointed one of the deputies to the first congress in the year 1774, he was on the fifth of September elected its president. He was also chosen president of the second congress May 10, 1775; but on the twenty fourth, as he was obliged to return to Virginia, Mr. Hancock was placed in the chair. Mr. Randolph afterwards took his seat again in congress. He died at Philadelphia of an apoplectic stroke, October 22, 1775, aged fifty two years.

REED, JOSEPH, President of the state of Pennsylvania, was graduated at the college of New Jersey in 1757. He was appointed in '74 one of the committee of correspondence of Philadelphia, and was afterwards president of the convention. Engaging with zeal in the cause of his country at the commencement of

the war with Great Britain, he repaired to the camp at Cambridge in July 1775, and was appointed aid de camp of Washington. In the following year he was made adjutant general; but under the disasters of 1776 his firmness failed him, and he was on the point of relinquishing the cause, which he had engaged to support. His private letters were full of gloom, and even censured the commander in chief for want of decision. The affair of Trenton however, and subsequent successes revived his fortitude and courage. His firmness afterwards on trying occasions and his incorruptible integrity threw a veil over his momentary weakness. In May 1778, when he was a member of congress, the three commissioners from England arrived in America. Governor Johnstone, one of them, addressed private letters to Francis Dana, Robert Morris, and Mr. Reed, to secure their influence towards the restoration of harmony, giving to the two latter, intimations of honors and emoluments. But he addressed himself to men, who were firm in their attachment to America. Mr. Reed had a yet severer trial, for as his former despondence was known, direct propositions were made to him in June by a lady, supposed to be Mrs. Ferguson, wife of Dr. Adam Ferguson, secretary to the Commissioners, who assured him as from governor Johnstone, that ten thousand pounds sterling, and the best office in the gift of the crown in America should be at his disposal, if he could effect a reunion of the two countries. He replied, "*That he was not worth purchasing; but such as he was, the king of*

Great Britain was not rich enough to do it.— In October 1778 he was chosen president of Pennsylvania, and he continued in this office till October 1781. He died March 5, 1785, in the forty-third year of his age. He published remarks on governor Johnstone's speech in Parliament, with authentic papers relative to his proposition, &c. 1779; and remarks on a publication in the independent gazeteer, with a short address to the people of Pennsylvania.

RITTENHOUSE, DAVID, L. L. D. F. R. S. an eminent philosopher, was descended from ancestors who emigrated from Holland, and was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1732. The early part of his life was spent in agricultural employment; and his plough, the fences, and even the stones of the field were marked with figures, which denoted a talent for mathematical studies. A delicate constitution rendering him unfit for the labors of husbandry, he devoted himself to the trade of a clock and mathematical instrument-maker. In these arts he was his own instructor. During his residence with his father in the country, he made himself master of Newton's Principia, which he read in the English translation of Mr. Mott. Here also he became acquainted with fluxions, of which sublime invention he believed himself, for some time, the first author. He did not know for some years afterwards, that a contest had been carried on between Newton and Leibnitz, for the honor of that great discovery. At the age of twenty-three, without education, and without advantages, he became the rival of the two greatest

mathematicians of Europe. In his retired situation, while working at his trade, he planned and executed an orrery, by which he represented the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, more completely than ever before had been done.— This master-piece of mechanism was purchased by the college of New-Jersey. A second was made by him, after the same model, for the use of the college of Philadelphia, where it has commanded, for many years, the admiration of the ingenious and learned. In 1770, he was induced by the urgent request of some friends, who knew his merit, to exchange his beloved retirement for a residence in Philadelphia. In this city he continued his employment for several years; and his clocks had a high reputation, and his mathematical instruments were thought superior to those imported from Europe. His first communication to the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, of which he was elected a member, was a calculation of the transit of Venus, so it was to happen June 3, 1769. He was one of those appointed to observe it in the township of Norriton. This phenomenon had never been seen but twice before by any inhabitant of our earth, and would never be seen again by any person then living. The day arrived, and there was no cloud in the horizon; the observers, in silent and trembling anxiety, waited for the predicted moment of observation; it came, and in the instant of contact between the planet and sun, an emotion of joy so powerful was excited in the breast of Mr. Rittenhouse, that he fainted. On the 24th of November following, he observed the

transit of Mercury. An account of these observations was published in the transactions of the Society. In 1775, he was appointed one of the commissioners for settling a territorial dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and to his talents, moderation, and firmness was ascribed in a great degree its satisfactory adjustment, in 1785. He assisted in determining the western limits of Pennsylvania in 1784, and the northern line of the same state in 1786. He was also called upon to assist in fixing the boundary line between Massachusetts and New York, in 1787. In his excursions through the wilderness he carried with him his habits of inquiry and observation. Nothing in our mountains, soils, rivers, and springs, escaped his notice. But the only records of what he collected are private letters, and the memoirs of his friends. In 1791, he was chosen president of the Philosophical Society, as successor to Dr. Franklin, and was annually re-elected, till his death. His unassuming dignity secured to him respect. Soon after he accepted the president's chair he made to the Society a donation of three hundred pounds. He held the office of treasurer of Pennsylvania, by an annual and unanimous vote of the legislature, from 1777 to 1789. In this period he declined purchasing the smallest portion of the public debt of the state, lest his integrity should be impeached. In 1792, he accepted the office of director of the mint of the United States, but his ill state of health induced him to resign it in 1795. When the solitude of his study was rendered less agreeable by his indisposition,

than in former years, he passed his evenings in reading or conversing with his wife and daughters. In his last illness, which was acute and short, he retained the usual patience and benevolence of his temper. He died June 26, 1796, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, in the full belief of the Christian religion, and in the anticipation of clearer discoveries of the perfections of God, in the eternal world. He was a man of extensive knowledge. Being intimately acquainted with the French, German and Dutch languages, he derived from them the discoveries of foreign nations. His mind was the repository of all ages and countries. He did not enjoy indeed the advantages of a public education, but his mind was not shackled by its forms, nor interrupted in its pursuit of greater objects by the claims of subjects minute and trifling. In his political sentiments he was a republican; he was taught by his father to admire an elective and representative government: he early predicted the immense increase of talents and knowledge which would be infused into the American mind by our republican institutions; and, he anticipated the blessed effects of our revolution, in sowing the seeds of a new order of things in other parts of the world. He believed political as well as moral evil to be intruders into the society man. In the more limited circles of private life, he commanded esteem and affection. His house and manner of living exhibited the taste of a philosopher, the simplicity of a republican, and the temper of a Christian. His researches into natural philosophy gave him just

ideas of the Divine perfections, for his mind was not pre-occupied in early life with the fictions of ancient poets, and the vices of the heathen gods. But he did not confine himself to the instructions of nature; he believed the Christian Revelation. He observed as an argument in favor of its truth, that the miracles of our Saviour differed from all pretended miracles in being entirely of a benevolent nature. The testimony of a man possessed of so exalted an understanding, outweighs the declarations of thousands. He died believing in a life to come, and his body was interred beneath his observatory house. He published an oration, delivered before the Philosophical Society, 1775, the subject of which is, the history of astronomy; and a few memoirs on mathematical and astronomical subjects, in the first four volumes of the transactions of the Society.

RUTLEDGE, JOHN, governor of South Carolina, took an early and distinguished part in support of the liberties of his country at the commencement of the late revolution. He was a member of the first congress in 1774. When the temporary constitution of South Carolina was established in March 1776, he was appointed its president, and commander in chief of the colony. He continued in this station till the adoption of the new constitution in March 1778 to which he refused to give his assent. In 1779 he was chosen governor, with the authority in conjunction with the council to do whatever the public safety required. He soon took the field at the head of the militia. All the energies of the state were called forth. During the siege

of Charleston, at the request of general Lincoln he left the city, that the executive authority might be preserved, though the capital should fall. Having called a general assembly in January 1782, he addressed them in a speech in which he depicted the perfidy, rapine, and cruelty, which had sustained the British arms. An election of a new governor was then rendered necessary by the rotation established. Mr. Rutledge died January 23, 1800. He was a man of eminent talents, patriotism, decision and firmness.

SCAMMEL, ALEXANDER, Adjutant general of the American armies, and colonel of the first regiment of New Hampshire. He commanded a chosen corps of light infantry, at the successful siege of York town, in Virginia, and while in the gallant performance of his duty, as field officer of the day, was unfortunately captured and afterwards wounded, of which wound he died at Williamsburg, Virginia, October 1781. He was an officer of uncommon merit, and of the most amiable manners; and was sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and particularly by the officers of the American army.

The following lines were written by colonel Humphreys, the day after the capitulation of lord Cornwallis, at York town, and placed on the tomb stone of colonel Scammel :

“What tho’ no angel glanc’d aside the ball,
Nor allied arms pour’d vengeance for his fall;
Brave Scammel’s fame, to distant regions known,
Shall last beyond this monumental stone,
Which conqu’ring armies (from their toils return’d)
Rear’d to his glory, while his fate they mourn’d.”

SCHAICK, GONSEN VAN, a brigadier general in the army of the United States, during the revolutionary war, distinguished himself by burning the Onondaga Indian settlements.—The following account of the expedition we copy from Marshal's life of Washington :

“The settlements of the Onondagas, one of the nearest hostile tribes of the Six Nations, lying about ninety miles from fort Schuyler, were supposed to be within the reach of a detachment from the garrison of that place. A plan for surprising their towns having been formed by general Schuyler, and approved by the commander in chief, colonel Van Schaick, assisted by lieutenant colonel Willet and major Coehran, marched from fort Schuyler on the morning of the 19th of April, at the head of between five and six hundred men. Proceeding with great dispatch and secrecy, partly by land and partly by water, colonel Van Schaick, on the third day of his march, reached the place of destination.

“The utmost address was used in surrounding as many of the settlements as possible at the same time ; but the alarm having been given on the first appearance of the Americans, and the towns being of considerable extent, many of the Indians escaped in the woods. Twelve were killed, and thirty-four, including one white man, were made prisoners. The houses and provisions were consumed by fire, and the horses and other stock were killed. About one hundred guns were broken or otherwise ruined ; and the whole settlement was utterly destroyed. Having completely

effected the object of the expedition, the detachment returned to fort Schuyler on the sixth day, without having lost a single man. For this handsome display of talents as a partisan officer, the thanks of congress were voted to colonel Van Schaick and the officers and soldiers under his command.

“The cruelties exercised on the Wyoming and other settlements attacked by the Indians in the course of the proceeding campaign, had given a great degree of importance to this expedition; and a deep interest was felt in its success.”

General Van Schaick died at Albany in July 1789, aged fifty three years.

SCHUYLER, PHILIP, a major general in the revolutionary war, received this appointment from Congress June 19, 1776. He was directed to proceed immediately from New-York to Ticonderoga, to secure the lakes, and to make preparations for entering Canada.—Being taken sick in September, the command devolved upon general Montgomery. On his recovery he devoted himself zealously to the management of the affairs in the northern department. The superintendence of the Indian concerns claimed much of his attention. On the approach of Burgoyne in 1777, he made every exertion to obstruct his progress; but the evacuation of Ticonderoga by St. Clair occasioning unreasonable jealousies in regard to Schuyler in New England, he was superseded by general Gates in August, and congress directed an inquiry to be made into his conduct. It was a matter of extreme chagrin to him to

be recalled at the moment, when he was about to take ground and to face the enemy. He afterwards, though not in the regular service, rendered important services to his country in the military transactions of New York. He was a member of the old congress, and when the present government of the United States commenced its operation in 1789, he was appointed with Rufus King, a senator from his native state. In 1797, he was again appointed a senator in the place of Aaron Burr. He died at Albany, November 18, 1804, in the seventy third year of his age. Distinguished by strength of intellect and upright intentions, he was wise in the contrivance and enterprising and persevering in the execution of plans of public utility. In private life he was dignified, but courteous, a pleasing and instructive companion, affectionate in his domestic relations, and just in all his dealings.

SCREVEN, — —, a brigadier general in Georgia, during the late war, commanded the militia, when that state was invaded from East Florida in November 1778. While a party of the enemy was marching from Sunbury towards Savannah he had repeated skirmishes with them at the head of a hundred militia. In an engagement at Midway, the place of his residence, he was wounded by a musket ball, and fell from his horse. Several of the British immediately came up and upbraiding him with the manner in which a captain Moore had been killed, discharged their pieces at him. He died soon afterwards of his wounds. Few officers had done more for their country, and few men

were more esteemed and beloved for their virtues in private life.

SMITH, JONATHAN BAYARD, was born in the year 1741. In early life, he discovered talents for literature, which were cultivated with great assiduity and care at the Jersey College at which place, in the course of four years, he was the pupil of three successive Presidents, viz. Mr. Burr, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Davies.

His preeminence in classical learning, commanded the attention of the last of his preceptors, who conferred upon him the honor of delivering the salutary oration at the commencement, in which he graduated as bachelor of arts, in the year 1760. After he left college, he applied himself to mercantile pursuits, in which he was industrious and successful. In the year 1774, he deserted the counting house, and yielded himself to the claims of his country, both in the cabinet and field. At the battle of Princeton, where he commanded a company of militia, he displayed the cool and determined courage of a veteran in arms. The state honored him during the war, and after the peace with several appointments the duties of which, he executed with correctness and integrity. The last civil office which he filled was that of Assistant Judge in the Court of Common Pleas. In this station, he discovered talents and knowledge, seldom found in gentlemen not educated to the profession of the law.

For many years he was a trustee of the college of New Jersey and the university of Penn-

sylvania: in both of which situations, he was active, intelligent and useful. In short, he lived as if he considered himself public property: and, while private integrity, domestic and social kindness, genuine patriotism, true courage, the principles of the American revolution, and above all, a firm belief in the doctrines of christianity, and the uniform practice of its just and benevolent principles: are estimable among men, and particularly in the United States, the name of Jonathan Bayard Smith, will be held in affectionate and grateful remembrance by his friends and country.

He died in Philadelphia 1812, and his funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, and particularly by the members of all the masonic lodges in the city.

SMITH, ISAAC, a judge of the Supreme court of New Jersey, was graduated at the college in that state in 1755, and afterwards commenced the practice of physic. From the beginning of the troubles with Great Britain he was distinguished for his patriotic services in the cause of his country. In 1776 he commanded a regiment, and during the periods of gloom and dismay, he was firm and persevering. He associated valor with discretion, the disciplined spirit of the soldier with the sagacity of the statesman. Soon after the termination of the struggle, he received his appointment as judge, and for eighteen years discharged the arduous duties of that station. After the present constitution of the United States was formed, he was a member of the house of representatives. Endowed with fine talents, and having enjoyed

a classical education, he united the character of a christian, scholar, soldier, and gentleman.

He died August 29, 1807, in the sixty eighth year of his age, in hope of mercy through the Redeemer.

STEUBEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, a major general in the American army, was a Prussian officer, who served many years in the armies of the great Frederick, was one of his aids, and had held the rank of lieutenant general. He arrived in New Hampshire from Marseilles in November 1777, with strong recommendations to congress. He claimed no rank, and only requested permission to render as a volunteer what services he could to the American army. He was soon appointed to the office of inspector general with the rank of major general, and he established a uniform system of manoeuvres, and by his skill and persevering industry effected during the continuance of the troops at Valley Forge, a most important improvement in all ranks of the army. He was a volunteer in the action at Monmouth, and commanded in the trenches of York town on the day which concluded the struggle with Great Britain.—The Baron died at Steubenville, New York, November 28, 1794, aged sixty one years. He was an accomplished gentleman and a virtuous citizen; of extensive knowledge and sound judgment.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, a major general in the American army, was the eldest son of Mr. Sullivan who came from Ireland, and settled in Massachusetts. In 1775 congress appointed him a brigadier general, and in the following year,

it is believed, a major general. He superseded Arnold in the command of the army in Canada, June 4, 1776, but was soon driven out of that province. Afterwards on the illness of Greene he took the command of his division on Long Island. In the battle of August the twenty seventh he was taken prisoner. In a few months, however, he was exchanged ; for when Lee was carried off, he took the command of his division in New Jersey. On the twenty second of August 1777 he planned and executed an expedition against Staten Island, for which on enquiry into his conduct he received the approbation of the court. In September he was engaged in the battle of Brandywine, and on the fourth of October in that of Germantown. In the winter he was detached to command the troops in Rhode Island. In August 1778 he laid siege to Newport, then in the hands of the British, with the fullest confidence of success ; but being abandoned by the French fleet under D'Estaing, who sailed to Boston, he was obliged to his unutterable chagrin, to raise the siege. On the twenty ninth an action took place with the pursuing enemy, who were repulsed. On the thirtieth with great military skill, he passed over to the continent, without the loss of a single article, and without the slightest suspicion on the part of the British of his movements. In the summer of 1779 he commanded an expedition against the six nations of Indians.

The following account of the expedition we copy from Ramsay :

“ For the permanent security of the frontier inhabitants, it was resolved in the year 1779 to

SULLIVAN.

carry a decisive expedition into the country. A considerable body of troops was selected for this purpose, and under the command of General Sullivan. He was joined by the American general with upwards of 1000 men. The latter took his way down the Susquehannah by a contrivance. The stream of water in the river was too low to float his batteau. To remedy this inconvenience, he raised with great industry a dam across the mouth of Lake Otsego, which is one of the sources of the river Susquehannah. The lake being constantly supplied by springs soon rose to the height of the dam. General Clinton got his batteaux ready, opened a passage through the dam for the water to flow. This raised the river so high that he was enabled to embark all his troops and to float them down to Tioga. By this exertion they soon reached Sullivan. The Indians on hearing of the expedition projected against them acted with firmness. They collected their strength, took possession of proper ground, and fortified it with judgment. Gen. Sullivan attacked them in their works. They stood a cannonade for more than two hours but then gave way. This engagement proved decisive: After the trenches were forced, the Indians fled without making any attempt to rally. They were pursued for some miles but without effect. The consternation occasioned among them by this defeat was so great, that they gave up all ideas of farther resistance. As the Americans advanced into their settlements, the Indians re-

treated before them, without throwing any obstructions in their way. Gen. Sullivan penetrated into the heart of the country inhabited by the Mohawks, and spread desolation every where. Many settlements in the form of towns were destroyed, besides detached habitations. All their fields of corn, and of whatever was in a state of cultivation, underwent the same fate. Scarce any thing in the form of a house was left standing, nor was an Indian to be seen. To the surprise of the Americans, they found the lands about the Indian towns well cultivated, and their houses both large and commodious. Orchards in which were several hundred fruit trees were cut down, and of them many appeared to have been planted for a long series of years. Their gardens, which were enriched with great quantities of useful vegetables of different kinds, were laid waste. The Americans were so full of resentment against the Indians, for the many outrages they had suffered from them, and so bent on making the expedition decisive, that the officers and soldiers cheerfully agreed to remain till they had fully completed the destruction of the settlement.

“ In about three months from his setting out, Sullivan reached Easton in Pennsylvania, and soon after rejoined the army.”

In the years 1786, 1787, and 1789, general Sullivan was president of New Hampshire, in which station by his vigorous exertions he quelled the spirit of insurrection, which exhibited itself at the time of the troubles in Massachusetts. He died January 23, 1795, aged fifty four years..

THAYER, SIMEON, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, 1738. When in his twenty seventh year, resistance to Great Britain became necessary, the determination of Thayer to take the field was anticipated by the spontaneous offer of the command of a company in colonel Hildheork's regiment of Rhode Island, about to be detached to the American army before Boston. Thayer's merit soon attracted attention: and when Washington projected the arduous enterprise against Quebec, committed to the direction of colonel Arnold for the purpose of co-operating with Montgomery, the choice spirits of his army were selected for the expedition. Thayer could not of course be overlooked: he marched under Arnold at the head of a company, exhibiting, throughout the operation, peculiar fitness in mind and body to meet danger and difficulty. The fall of Montgomery being soon followed by our repulse, Thayer was made prisoner, bravely struggling to carry the second barrier, and experienced in common with his comrades the beneficence extended by sir G. Carleton to the American prisoners,—so truly honorable to the heart and to the head of the British general. Captain Thayer rejoined his regiment as soon as he was exchanged, and went through the war, adding to his stock of military reputation whenever opportunity offered. He served generally under Washington, by whom he was highly respected.

He was honored by the commander in chief for his conduct in the defence of Mud Island. It is but justice to add, that the assumption

of the command in the desperate condition to which the island was reduced, was in consequence of the voluntary request of major Thayer, displaying as much magnanimity as gallantry.

It was known that the Island must soon fall: to defend it to the last moment, and then to save the garrison, was the best which could be done. Few presumed this practicable; and fewer were disposed to undertake the hazardous task. Now Thayer offered himself to brigadier Varnum, commanding our force in New Jersey, which was joyfully accepted; and the gallant major as joyfully repaired to his post.

In the battle of Monmouth the corps to which Thayer was attached was closely engaged; in which contest he was wounded by a cannon ball, which deprived him of the sight of the eye on the side it passed.

Concluding his military life with the war, he returned to Providence; carrying with him the esteem of his fellow soldiers, the gratitude of his country, the admiration of the witnesses of his exploits, and the immutable approbation of the commander in chief. Here he continued to deck the laurels he had acquired in the field of battle by his benevolence, his sincerity, his constancy in virtue, and his modesty in deportment.

The legislature of Rhode Island honored him with the commission of major general in her militia, which he held to his death. In 1796 general Thayer removed from Providence to his farm in the township of Cumber-

land, where he spent his last years in the exclusive occupations of agriculture. Enjoying good health, with universal esteem, he closed his honorable life, after a short illness, at home, on the 21st day of October, 1800, in the sixty-third year of his age, leaving one son and one daughter. His remains were brought to Providence and interred in the north presbyterian burying ground. His grave is distinguished by a plain white marble slab; emblematic of his deportment through life, and spotless as was his virtue.

THOMAS, JOHN, a major general in the American army, was an officer who acquired reputation in the French war which ended with the peace of Paris in 1763. He was one of the best officers of our army in 1775, and commanded the division nearest the British lines in Roxbury. When Boston was evacuated he was sent to Canada, to take the command of the troops which Montgomery and Arnold led into that province. A more brave, beloved and distinguished character, did not go into the field, nor was there a man that made a greater sacrifice of his own ease, health and social enjoyments. He died of the small pox, June 30, 1776.

WARD, ARTEMAS, the first major general in the American army, was graduated at Harvard college in 1743, and was afterwards a representative in the legislature, a member of the council, and a justice of the court of common pleas for Worcester county, Massachusetts.—When the war commenced with Great Britain he was appointed by congress first major gene-

ral June 17, 1775. After the arrival of Washington in July, when disposition was made of the troops for the siege of Boston, the command of the right wing of the army at Roxbury was entrusted to general Ward. He resigned his commission in April 1776, though he continued some time longer in command at the request of Washington. He afterwards devoted himself to the duties of civil life. He was a member of congress both before and after the adoption of the present constitution. After a long decline, in which he exhibited the most exemplary patience, he died at Shrewsbury October 28, 1800, aged seventy-three years. He was a man of incorruptible integrity. So fixed and unyielding were the principles, which governed him, that his conscientiousness in lesser concerns was by some ascribed to bigotry.

WARREN, JOSEPH, a major general in the American army, was born in Roxbury in 1740, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1759. Directing his attention to medical studies, he in a few years became one of the most eminent physicians in Boston. But he lived at a period, when greater objects claimed his attention, than those, which related particularly to his profession. His country needed his efforts, and his zeal and courage would not permit him to shrink from any labors or dangers. His eloquence and his talents as a writer, were displayed on many occasions from the year in which the stamp act was passed to the commencement of the war. He was a bold politician. While many were wavering with regard

to the measures which should be adopted, he contended that every kind of taxation, whether external or internal, was tyranny, and ought immediately to be resisted; and he believed that America was able to withstand any force that could be sent against her. From the year 1768, he was a principal member of a secret meeting or caucus, in Boston, which had great influence on the concerns of the country.— With all his boldness, and decision, and zeal, he was circumspect and wise. In this assembly the plans of defence were matured. After the destruction of the tea, it was no longer kept a secret. He was twice chosen the public orator of the town, on the anniversary of the massacre, and his orations breathe the energy of a great and daring mind. It was he, who on the evening before the battle of Lexington obtained information of the intended expedition against Concord, and at ten o'clock at night dispatched an express to Messrs. Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, to warn them of their danger. He himself on the next day, the memorable nineteenth of April, was very active. It is said in general Heath's memoirs, that a ball took off part of his ear-lock. In the confused state of the army, which soon assembled at Cambridge, he had vast influence in preserving order among the troops. After the departure of Hancock to congress, he was chosen president of the provincial congress in his place. Four days previous to the battle of Bunker's or Breed's hill, he received his commission of major general. When the intrenchments were made upon the

fatal spot, to encourage the men within the lines, he went down from Cambridge and joined them as a volunteer on the eventful day of the battle, June 17th. Just as the retreat commenced, a ball struck him on the head, and he died in the trenches, aged thirty-five years. He was the first victim of rank that fell in the struggle with Great Britain. In the spring of 1776, his bones were taken up and entombed in Boston, on which occasion, as he had been grandmaster of the free masons in America, a brother mason and an eloquent orator pronounced a funeral eulogy.

The following account of the battle of Bunker's or Breed's Hill, we take from Ramsay's American Revolution :

“A considerable height, by the name of Bunker's-Hill, just at the entrance of the Peninsula of Charlestown, was so situated as to make the possession of it a matter of great consequence, to either of the contending parties. Orders were therefore issued by the provincial commanders that a detachment of a thousand men should intrench upon this height. By some mistake Breed's Hill, high and large like the other, but situated nearer Boston, was marked out for the intrenchments, instead of Bunker's hill. The provincials proceeded to Breed's hill and worked with so much diligence that between midnight and the dawn of the morning, they had thrown up a small redoubt about eight rods square. They kept such a profound silence, that they were not heard by the British, on board their vessels, though very near. These having derived their first infor-

mation of what was going on from the sight of the work near completion, began an incessant firing upon them. The provincials bore this with firmness, and though they were only young soldiers, continued to labor till they had thrown up a small breastwork, extending from the east side of the redoubt to the bottom of the hill. As this eminence overlooked Boston general Gage thought it necessary to drive the provincials from it. About noon, therefore, he detached major general Howe and brigadier general Pigot, with the flower of his army, consisting of four battalions, ten companies of the grenadiers and ten of light infantry, with a proportion of field artillery, to effect this business. These troops landed at Moreton's point, and formed after landing, but remained in that position till they were reinforced by a second detachment of light infantry and grenadier companies, a battalion of land forces and a battalion of marines, making in the whole nearly 3090 men. While the troops who first landed were waiting for this reinforcement, the provincials for their farther security, pulled up some adjoining post and rail fences, and set them down in two parallel lines at a small distance from each other, and filled the space between with hay, which having been lately mowed, remained on the adjacent ground.

“The king's troops formed in two lines, and advanced slowly, to give their artillery time to demolish the American works. While the British were advancing to the attack, they received orders to burn Charlestown. This was not done because they were fired upon

from the houses in that town, but from the military policy of depriving enemies of a cover in their approaches. In a short time this ancient town, consisting of about 1500 buildings, chiefly of wood, was in one great blaze.

“In Boston the heights of every kind were covered with the citizens, and such of the king’s troops as were not on duty. The hills around the adjacent country which afforded a safe and distinct view, were occupied by the inhabitants of the country.

“Thousands, both within and without Boston, were anxious spectators of the bloody scene. The honor of British troops beat high in the breasts of many, while others with a keener sensibility, felt for the liberties of a great and growing country. The British moved on but slowly, which gave the provincials a better opportunity for taking aim. The latter in general reserved themselves till their adversaries were within ten or twelve rods, but then began a furious discharge of small arms. The stream of the American fire was so incessant, and did so great execution, that the king’s troops retreated in disorder and precipitation. Their officers rallied them and pushed them forward with their swords, but they returned to the attack with great reluctance. The Americans again reserved their fire till their adversaries were near, and then put them a second time to flight. General Howe and the officers redoubled their exertions, and were again successful, though the soldiers discovered a great aversion to going on. By this time the powder of the Ameri-

eans began so far to fail that they were not able to keep up the same brisk fire as before. The British also brought some cannon to bear which raked the inside of the breastwork from end to end. The fire from the ships, batteries, and field artillery was redoubled; the soldiers in the rear were goaded on by their officers. The redoubt was attacked on three sides at once. Under these circumstances a retreat from it was ordered, but the provincials delayed, and made resistance with their discharged muskets as if they had been clubs, so long that the king's troops, who easily mounted the works, had half filled the redoubt before it was given up to them.

“While these operations were going on at the breast work and redoubt, the British light infantry were attempting to force the left point of the former, that they might take the American line in flank. Though they exhibited the most undaunted courage, they met with an opposition, which called for its greatest exertions. The provincials here, in like manner, reserved their fire till their adversaries were near, and then poured it upon the light infantry, with such an incessant stream, and in so true a direction as mowed down their ranks. The engagement was kept up on both sides with great resolution.

“The number of Americans engaged, amounted only to 1500. The loss of the British as acknowledged by general Gage, amounted to one thousand and fifty-four. Nineteen commissioned officers were killed, and seventy more were wounded. The battle of Quebec in 1759, which

gave Great Britain the province of Canada, was not so destructive to British officers as this affair of a slight intrenchment, the work only of a few hours.

“The Americans lost five pieces of cannon. Their killed amounted to one hundred and thirty-nine. Their wounded and missing to three hundred and fourteen. Thirty of the former fell into the hands of the conquerors. They particularly regretted the death of general Warren. To the purest patriotism and most undaunted bravery, he added the virtues of domestic life, the eloquence of an accomplished orator, and the wisdom of an able statesman.” Dr. Warren published an oration in 1772, and another in 1775, commemorative of the fifth of March, 1770.

WARREN, JAMES, a distinguished friend to his country, was born in the year 1726.—In May 1766 he was chosen a member of the general court from Plymouth, and he uniformly supported the rights of his country.—The government, who knew his abilities, and feared his opposition, tried the influence of promises and of threats upon him; but his integrity was not to be corrupted. In 1773 his proposal for establishing committees of correspondence was generally adopted. When solicited to take a seat in the first congress he declined, not then having had the small pox. After the death of his friend, general Warren, he was appointed president of the provincial congress. While the army lay at Cambridge in 1775, he was made paymaster general, but in the following year, when the

troops went to New York and three departments were constituted, he resigned. In 1776 he was appointed major general of the militia, though he never acted in that capacity. After the formation of the constitution of Massachusetts, he was for many years speaker of the house of representatives. Preferring an active station, in which he could serve his country, he refused the office of lieutenant governor, and that of judge of the supreme court, but accepted a seat at the navy board, the duties of which were very arduous. At the close of the war he retired from public employments to enjoy domestic ease and leisure.

He died in 1808, aged eighty-two years.—His conduct was uniformly upright, his piety retired, unassuming, and constant.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, commander in chief of the American army during the war with Great Britain, and first president of the United States, was the third son of Mr. Augustine Washington, and was born at Bridges creek, in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, February 22, 1732. His great grandfather had emigrated to that place from the north of England about the year 1657. At the age of ten years he lost his father, and the patrimonial estate descended to his elder brother, Mr. Lawrence Washington, who in the year 1740 had been engaged in the expedition against Carthagera. In honor of the British admiral, who commanded the fleet, employed in that enterprise, the estate was called Mount Vernon. At the age of fifteen, agreeably to the wishes of his brother as well

as to his own urgent request to enter into the British navy, the place of a midshipman in a vessel of war, then stationed on the coast of Virginia, was obtained for him. Every thing was in readiness for his departure, when the fears of a timid and affectionate mother prevailed upon him to abandon his proposed career on the ocean, and were the means of retaining him upon the land to be the future vindicator of his country's rights. All the advantages of education, which he enjoyed, were derived from a private tutor, who instructed him in English literature and the general principles of science, as well as in morality and religion. After his disappointment with regard to entering the navy, he devoted much of his time to the study of the mathematics; and in the practice of his profession as a surveyor he had an opportunity of acquiring that information respecting the value of vacant lands, which afterwards greatly contributed to the increase of his private fortune. At the age of nineteen, when the militia of Virginia were to be trained for actual service, he was appointed an adjutant general with the rank of major. It was for a very short time, that he discharged the duties of that office. In the year 1753 the plan, formed by France for connecting Canada with Louisiana by a line of posts, and thus of enclosing the British colonies and of establishing her influence over the numerous tribes of Indians on the frontiers, began to be developed. In the prosecution of this design possession had been taken of a tract of land, then believed to be within the province

of Virginia. Mr. Dinwiddie, the lieutenant governor, being determined to remonstrate against the proposed encroachment, and violation of the treaties between the two countries, despatched major Washington through the wilderness to the Ohio, to deliver a letter to the commanding officer of the French, and also to explore the country. This trust of danger and fatigue he executed with great ability. He left Williamsburg, October 31, 1753, the very day on which he received his commission, and at the frontier settlement of the English engaged guides to conduct him over the Alleghany mountains.

At a place upon the Alleghany, called Murdering town, they fell in with a hostile Indian, who was one of the party then lying in wait, and who fired upon them not ten steps distant. They took him into custody and kept him until nine o'clock, and then let him go. To avoid the pursuit which they presumed would be commenced in the morning, they travelled all night. On reaching the Monongahela, they had a hard day's work to make a raft with a hatchet. In attempting to cross the river to reach a trader's house, they were enclosed by masses of ice. In order to stop the raft major Washington put down his setting pole, but the ice came with such force against it, as to jerk him into the water. He saved himself by seizing one of the raft logs. With difficulty they landed on an island, where they passed the night. The cold was so severe, that the pilot's hands and feet were frozen. The next day they crossed the river upon

the ice. Washington arrived at Williamsburg, January 16, 1754. His journal, which evinced the solidity of his judgment and his fortitude, was published.

As the French seemed disposed to remain on the Ohio, it was determined to raise a regiment of three hundred men to maintain the claims of the British crown. The command was given to Mr. Fry; and major Washington, who was appointed lieutenant colonel, marched with two companies early in April, 1754, in advance of the other troops. A few miles west of the Great Meadows he surprised a French encampment in a dark rainy night, and only one man escaped. Before the arrival of the two remaining companies, Mr. Fry died, and the command devolved on colonel Washington. Being joined by two other companies of regular troops from South Carolina and New York, after erecting a small stockade at the Great Meadows, he proceeded towards fort du Quesne, which had been built but a short time, with the intention of dislodging the French. He had marched only thirteen miles to the western-most foot of Laurel hill, before he received information of the approach of the enemy with superior numbers, and was induced to return to his stockade. He began a ditch around it, and called it Fort Necessity; but the next day, July 3, he was attacked by fifteen hundred men. His own troops were only about four hundred in number. The action commenced at ten in the morning and lasted until dark. A part of the Americans fought within the fort, and a part in the ditch filled

with mud and water. Colonel Washington was himself on the outside of the fort during the whole day. The enemy fought under cover of the trees and high grass. In the course of the night articles of capitulation were agreed upon. The garrison were allowed to retain their arms and baggage, and to march unmolested to the inhabited parts of Virginia. The loss of the Americans in killed and wounded was supposed to be about a hundred, and that of the enemy about two hundred. In a few months afterwards orders were received for settling the rank of the officers, and those who were commissioned by the king being directed to take rank of the provincial officers, colonel Washington indignantly resigned his commission. He now retired to Mount Vernon, that estate, by the death of his brother, having devolved upon him. But in the spring of 1755, he accepted an invitation from general Braddock to enter his family as a volunteer aid-de-camp in his expedition to the Ohio. He proceeded with him to Wills' creek, afterwards called Fort Cumberland, in April. After the troops had marched a few miles from this place, he was seized with a raging fever; but refusing to remain behind, he was conveyed in a covered waggon. By his advice twelve hundred men were detached in order to reach fort du Quesne before an expected reinforcement should be received at that place. These disencumbered troops were commanded by Braddock himself, and colonel Washington, though still extremely ill, insisted upon proceeding with them. After they arrived upon the Mo-

nongahela he advised the general to employ the ranging companies of Virginia to scour the woods and to prevent ambuscades ; but his advice was not followed. On the ninth of July, when the army was within seven miles of the fort du Quesne, the enemy commenced a sudden and furious attack, being concealed by the wood and high grass. Washington was the only aid, that was unwounded, and on him devolved the whole duty of carrying the orders of the commander in chief. He was cool and fearless. Though he had two horses shot under him, and four balls through his coat, he escaped unhurt, while every officer on horseback was either killed or wounded. Doctor Craik, the physician, who attended him in his last sickness, was present in this battle, and says, "I expected every moment to see him fall. Nothing but the superintending care of Providence could have saved him from the fate of all around him." After an action of three hours the troops gave way in all directions, and colonel Washington and two others brought off Braddock, who had been mortally wounded. He attempted to rally the retreating troops ; but, as he says himself, it was like endeavoring "to stop the wild bears of the mountains." The conduct of the regular troops was most cowardly. The enemy were few in numbers and had no expectation of victory. In a sermon occasioned by this expedition, the reverend Dr. Davies of Hanover county thus prophetically expressed himself ; "as a remarkable instance of patriotism I may point out to the public that heroic youth,

colonel Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country." For this purpose he was indeed preserved, and at the end of twenty years he began to render to his country more important services, than the minister of Jesus could have anticipated. From 1755 to 1758 he commanded a regiment, which was raised for the protection of the frontiers.

In July 1758 another expedition was undertaken against fort du Quesne, in which Washington commanded the Virginia troops. By slow marches they were enabled, on the twenty-fifth of November, to reach fort du Quesne, of which peaceable possession was taken, as the enemy on the preceding night setting it on fire, had abandoned it and proceeded down the Ohio. The works in this place were repaired, and its name was changed to that of Fort Pitt. Colonel Washington now resigned his commission.

Soon after his resignation he was married to the widow of Mr. Custis, a young lady, to whom he had been for some time strongly attached, and who to a large fortune and a fine person added those amiable accomplishments, which fill with silent felicity the scenes of domestic life. His attention for several years was principally directed to the management of his estate, which had now become considerable. He had nine thousand acres under his own management. So great a part was cultivated, that in one year he raised seven thousand bushels of wheat, and ten thousand of In-

dian corn. His slaves and other persons, employed by him, amounted to near a thousand; and the wollen and linen cloth necessary for their use was chiefly manufactured on the estate. He was at this period a respectable member of the legislature of Virginia, in which he took a decided part in opposition to the principle of taxation, asserted by the British parliament. He also acted as a judge of a county court. In 1774 he was elected a member of the first congress, and was placed on all those committees, whose duty it was to make arrangements for defence. In the following year, after the battle of Lexington, when it was determined by congress to resort to arms, colonel Washington was unanimously elected commander in chief of the army of the united colonies. All were satisfied as to his qualifications, and the delegates from New England were particularly pleased with his election, as it would tend to unite the southern colonies cordially in the war. He accepted the appointment with diffidence, and expressed his intention of receiving no compensation for his services, and only a mere discharge of his expenses. He immediately repaired to Cambridge, in the neighborhood of Boston, where he arrived on the second of July. He formed the army into three divisions, in order the most effectually to enclose the enemy, entrusting the division at Roxbury to general Ward, the division on Prospect and Winter hills to general Lee, and commanding himself the centre at Cambridge. Here he had to struggle with great difficulties, with the want of ammunition, cloth-

ing and magazines, defect of arms and discipline, and the evils of short enlistments; but instead of yielding to despondence he bent the whole force of his mind to overcome them.— He soon made the alarming discovery, that there was only sufficient powder on hand to furnish the army with nine cartridges for each man. With the greatest caution to keep this fact a secret, the utmost exertions were employed to procure a supply. A vessel, which was dispatched to Africa, obtained in exchange for New England rum all the gunpowder in the British factories; and in the beginning of winter captain Manly captured an ordnance brig, which furnished the American army with the precise articles, of which it was in the greatest want. In September general Washington dispatched Arnold on an expedition against Quebec. In February 1776 he proposed to a council of his officers to cross the ice and attack the enemy in Boston, but they unanimously disapproved of the daring measure. It was, however, soon resolved to take possession of the heights of Dorchester. This was done without discovery on the night of the fourth of March, and on the seventeenth the enemy found it necessary to evacuate the town. The recovery of Boston induced congress to pass a vote of thanks to general Washington and his brave army.

In the belief, that the efforts of the British would be directed towards the Hudson, he hastened the army to New York, where he himself arrived on the fourteenth of April. He made every exertion to fortify the city, and at-

tention was paid to the forts in the highlands. While he met the most embarrassing difficulties, a plan was formed to assist the enemy in seizing his person, and some of his own guards engaged in the conspiracy; but it was discovered, and some, who were concerned in it, were executed. In the beginning of July, general Howe landed his troops at Staten Island. His brother, lord Howe, who commanded the fleet, soon arrived; and as both were commissioners for restoring peace to the colonies, the latter addressed a letter, upon the subject, to "George Washington, esquire; but the general refused to receive it, as it did not acknowledge the public character, with which he was invested by congress, in which character only he could have any intercourse with his lordship. Another letter was sent to "George Washington, &c. &c. &c." This for the same reason was rejected. After the disastrous battle of Brooklyn, on the twenty-seventh of August, in which Stirling and Sullivan were taken prisoners, and of which he was only a spectator, he withdrew the troops from Long Island, and in a few days he resolved to withdraw from New York. At Kipp's bay, about three miles from the city, some works had been thrown up to oppose the enemy; but on their approach the American troops fled with precipitation. Washington rode towards the lines, and made every exertion to prevent the disgraceful flight. He drew his sword, and threatened to run the cowards through; he cocked and snapped his pistols; but it was all in vain. Such was the state of his mind at this mo-

ment, that he turned his horse towards the advancing enemy, apparently with the intention of rushing upon death. His aids now seized the bridle of his horse and rescued him from destruction. New York was on the same day, September the fifteenth, evacuated. In October he retreated to the White Plains, where on the twenty-eighth a considerable action took place, in which the Americans were overpowered. After the loss of forts Washington and Lee, he passed into New Jersey in November, and was pursued by a triumphant and numerous army. His army did not amount to three thousand, and it was daily diminishing; his men as the winter commenced were barefooted and almost naked, destitute of tents and of utensils, with which to dress their scanty provisions; and every circumstance tended to fill the mind with despondence. But general Washington was undismayed and firm. He showed himself to his enfeebled army with a serene and unembarrassed countenance, and they were inspired with the resolution of their commander. On the eighth of December he was obliged to cross the Delaware; but he had the precaution to secure the boats for seventy miles upon the river. While the British were waiting for the ice to afford them a passage, as his own army had been reinforced by several thousand men, he formed the resolution of carrying the cantonments of the enemy by surprise. On the night of the twenty-fifth of December, he crossed the river nine miles above Trenton, in a storm of snow mingled with hail and rain, with about two thousand

and four hundred men. Two other detachments were unable to effect a passage. In the morning precisely at eight o'clock he surprised Trenton and took a thousand Hessians prisoners, a thousand stand of arms, and six field pieces. Twenty of the enemy were killed.—Of the Americans two privates were killed, and two frozen to death; and one officer and three or four privates wounded. On the same day he recrossed the Delaware with the fruits of his enterprise; but in two or three days passed again into New Jersey, and concentrated his forces, amounting to five thousand, at Trenton. On the approach of a superior enemy under Cornwallis, January 2, 1777, he drew up his men behind Assumpinck creek. He expected an attack in the morning, which would probably result in a ruinous defeat. At this moment when it was hazardous if not impracticable to return into Pennsylvania, he formed the resolution of getting into the rear of the enemy, and thus stop them in their progress towards Philadelphia. In the night he silently decamped, taking a circuitous route through Allen's town to Princeton. A sudden change of the weather to severe cold rendered the roads favorable for his march. About sunrise his van met a British detachment on its way to join Cornwallis, and was defeated by it: but as he came up he exposed himself to every danger and gained a victory. With three hundred prisoners he then entered Princeton. During this march many of his soldiers were without shoes, and their feet left the marks of blood upon the frozen ground. This hardship and

their want of repose, induced him to lead his army to a place of security on the road to Morristown. Cornwallis in the morning broke up his camp and alarmed for his stores at Brunswick urged the pursuit. Thus the military genius of the American commander, under the blessing of divine Providence, rescued Philadelphia from the threatened danger, obliged the enemy, which had overspread New Jersey, to return to the neighborhood of New York, and revived the desponding spirit of his country. Having accomplished these objects, he retired to Morristown, where he caused his whole army to be inoculated with the small pox, and thus was freed from the apprehension of a calamity, which might impede his operations during the next campaign.

On the last of May he removed his army to Middlebrook, about ten miles from Brunswick, where he fortified himself very strongly. An ineffectual attempt was made by sir William Howe to draw him from his position by marching towards Philadelphia; but after Howe's return to New York, he moved towards the Hudson in order to defend the passes in the mountains, in the expectation that a junction with Burgoyne, who was then upon the lakes, would be attempted. After the British general sailed from New York and entered the Chesapeake in August, general Washington marched immediately for the defence of Philadelphia. On the eleventh of September he was defeated at Brandywine with the loss of nine hundred in killed and wounded. A few days afterward, as he was pursued, he turned

the enemy, determined upon another engagement; but a heavy rain so damaged the arms and ammunition, that he was under the absolute necessity of again retreating. Philadelphia was entered by Cornwallis on the twenty sixth of September. On the fourth of October the American commander made a well planned attack upon the British camp at Germantown; but in consequence of the darkness of the morning, and the imperfect discipline of his troops, it terminated in the loss of 1200 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. In December he went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, on the west side of the Schuylkill, between twenty and thirty miles from Philadelphia. Here his army was in the greatest distress for want of provisions, and he was reduced to the necessity of sending out parties to seize what they could find. About the same time a combination, in which some members of congress were engaged, was formed to remove the commander in chief and to appoint in his place Gates, whose successes of late had given him a high reputation. But the name of Washington was too dear to the great body of Americans to admit of such a change. Notwithstanding the discordant materials, of which his army was composed, there was something in his character, which enabled him to attach both his officers and soldiers so strongly to him, that no distress could weaken their affection, nor impair the veneration, in which he was generally held. Without this attachment to him the army must have been dissolved. General Conway, who was concerned in

this faction, being wounded in a duel with general Cadwallader, and thinking his wound mortal, wrote to general Washington, "you are, in my eyes the great and good man." On the first of February 1778 there were about four thousand men in camp unfit for duty for want of clothes. Of these scarcely a man had a pair of shoes. The hospitals also were filled with the sick. At this time the enemy, if they had marched out of their winter quarters, would easily have dispersed the American army. The apprehension of the approach of a French fleet inducing the British to concentrate their forces, when they evacuated Philadelphia on the seventeenth of June and marched towards New York, general Washington followed them. Contrary to the advice of a council he engaged in the battle of Monmouth on the twenty eighth, the result of which made an impression favorable to the cause of America. He slept in his cloak on the field of battle, intending to renew the attack the next morning, but at midnight the British marched off in such silence, as not to be discovered. Their loss in killed was about three hundred, and that of the Americans sixty nine. As the campaign now closed in the middle states, the American army went into winter quarters in the neighborhood of the highlands upon the Hudson. Thus after the vicissitudes of two years both armies were brought back to the point, from which they set out. During the year 1779 general Washington remained in the neighborhood of New York. In January 1780, in a winter

memorable for its severity, his utmost exertions were necessary to save the army from dissolution. The soldiers in general submitted with heroic patience to the want of provisions and clothes. At one time they eat every kind of horse food but hay. Their sufferings at length were so great, that in March two of the Connecticut regiments mutinied, but the mutiny was suppressed and the ringleaders secured. In September the treachery of Arnold was detected. In the winter of 1781, such were again the privations of the army, that a part of the Pennsylvania line revolted, and marched home. Such however was still their patriotism, that they delivered some British emissaries to general Wayne, who hanged them as spies. Committing the defence of the posts on the Hudson to general Heath, general Washington in August marched with count Rochambeau for the Chesapeake, to co-operate with the French fleet there. The siege of Yorktown commenced on the twenty-eighth of September, and on the nineteenth of October he reduced Cornwallis to the necessity of surrendering with upwards of seven thousand men, to the combined armies of America and France. The day after the capitulation he ordered, that those, who were under arrest, should be pardoned, and that divine service in acknowledgment of the interposition of Providence should be performed in all the brigades and divisions. This event filled America with joy and was the means of terminating the war.

Few events of importance took place in 1782. On the 25th November, 1783, New York

was evacuated by the British, and he entered it accompanied by governor Clinton and many respectable citizens. On the nineteenth of April a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed. On the fourth of December, he took his farewell of his brave comrades in arms. At noon the principal officers of the army assembled at Frances' tavern, and their beloved commander soon entered the room. His emotions were too strong to be concealed. Filling a glass with wine, he turned to them and said "with a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you ; I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." Having drank, he added, "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you if each of you will come and take me by the hand." General Knox, being nearest, turned to him. Incapable of utterance, gen. Washington grasped his hand, and embraced him. In the most affectionate manner he took his leave of each succeeding officer. In every eye was the tear of dignified sensibility, and not a word was articulated to interrupt the silence and the tenderness of the scene. Ye men, who delight in blood, slaves of ambition ! When your work of carnage was finished, could you thus part with your companions in crime ? Leaving the room general Washington passed through the corps of light infantry and walked to Whitehall, where a barge waited to carry him to Powles' Hook. The whole company followed in mute procession with dejected countenances.

ees. When he entered the barge he turned to them, and waving his hat bade them a silent adieu, receiving from them the same last affectionate compliment. On the twenty-third of December he resigned his commission to congress, then assembled at Annapolis. He delivered a short address on the occasion, in which he said, "I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last solemn act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping." He then retired to Mount Vernon to enjoy again the pleasures of domestic life. Here the expressions of the gratitude of his countrymen in affectionate addresses poured in upon him, and he received every testimony of respect and veneration.

In 1787 he was persuaded to take a seat in the convention which formed the present constitution of the United States. In 1789 he was unanimously elected president of the United States. In April he left Mount Vernon to proceed to New York, and to enter on the duties of his office. He every where received testimonies of respect and love. On the thirtieth of April he arrived at New York, and he was inaugurated first president of the United States. At the close of his first term of four years, he prepared a valedictory address to the American people, anxious to return again to the scenes of domestic life; but the earnest entreaties of his friends and the peculiar situation of his country, induced him to be a candidate

for a second election. At the expiration of his second term, he determined irrevocably to withdraw to the shades of private life. He published in September 1796 his farewell address to the people of the United States, which ought to be engraven upon the hearts of his countrymen. In the most earnest and affectionate manner he called upon them to cherish an immoveable attachment to the national union, to watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety, to discountenance even the suggestion that it could in any event be abandoned, and indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest.

He then retired to Mount Vernon, giving to the world an example, most humiliating to its emperors and kings; the example of a man, voluntarily disrobing himself of the highest authority, and returning to private life with a character having upon it no stain of ambition, of covetousness, of profusion, of luxury, of oppression, or of injustice.

It was now that the soldier, the statesman, and the patriot, hoped to repose himself after the toils of so many years. But he had not been long in retirement before the outrages of France, induced our government to raise an army, of which, in July, 1798, he was appointed commander in chief. Though he accepted the appointment, his services were not demanded, and he himself did not believe that an invasion would take place. Pacific overtures were soon made by the French directory, but he did not live to see the restoration

of peace. On Friday, December 13, 1799, while attending to some improvements upon his estate, he was exposed to a light rain, which wetted his neck and hair. Unapprehensive of danger, he passed the afternoon in his usual manner, but at night he was seized with an inflammatory affection of the wind-pipe. The disease commenced with a violent ague, accompanied with some pain and a sense of stricture in the throat, a cough, and a difficult deglutition, which soon succeeded by fever and a quick and laborious respiration. About twelve or fourteen ounces of blood were taken from him. In the morning his family physician, doctor Clark, was sent for; but the utmost exertions of medical skill were applied in vain. The appointed time of his death was near. Believing from the commencement of his complaint, that it would be mortal, a few hours before his departure, after repeated efforts to be understood, he succeeded in expressing a desire that he might be permitted to die without being disquieted by unavailing attempts to rescue him from his fate. After it became impossible to get any thing down his throat, he undressed himself and went to bed, there to die. To his friend and physician, who sat on his bed, and took his head in his lap, he said, with difficulty, "Doctor I am dying, and have been dying for a long time; but I am not afraid to die." Respiration became more and more protracted and imperfect, until half past eleven on Saturday night, when, retaining the full possession of his intellect, he expired without a struggle. Thus on the fourteenth of De-

cember, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, died the father of his country, "the man first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens." This event spread a gloom over the country, and the tears of America proclaimed the services and virtues of the hero and sage, and exhibited a people not insensible to his worth.

General Washington was rather above the common stature; his frame was robust, and his constitution vigorous. His exterior created in the beholder the idea of strength united with manly gracefulness. His eyes were of a grey color, and his complexion light. His manners were rather reserved than free. His person and whole deportment exhibited an unaffected and indescribable dignity, unmingled with haughtiness, of which all who approached him were sensible. The attachment of those who possessed his friendship was ardent, but always respectful. His temper was humane, benevolent, and conciliatory; but there was a quickness in his sensibility to any thing apparently offensive, which experience had taught him to watch and correct. He made no pretensions to vivacity or wit. Judgment rather than genius constituted the most prominent feature of his character. As a military man he was brave, enterprising and cautious. At the head of a multitude, whom it was sometimes impossible to reduce to proper discipline before the expiration of their time of service, and having to struggle almost continually with the want of supplies, he yet was able to contend with an adversary superior in num-

bers, well disciplined, and completely equipped, and was the means of saving his country. The measure of his caution has by some been represented as too abundant ; but he sometimes formed a plan, which his brave officers thought was too adventurous, and sometimes contrary to their advice he engaged in battle. If his name is not rendered illustrious by splendid achievements, it is not to be attributed to the want of military enterprise. He conducted the war with that consummate prudence and wisdom, which the situation of his country and the state of his army demanded. He also possessed a firmness of resolution, which neither dangers nor difficulties could shake.

WASHINGTON, WILLIAM, lieutenant^e colonel commandant of a continental regiment of dragoons during the revolutionary war, was the eldest son of Baily Washington, Esq. of Stafford county, in the state of Virginia.

First among the youth of Virginia who hastened to the standard of his country, on the rupture between Great Britain and her colonies, he was appointed to the command of a company of infantry in the third regiment of the Virginia line, commanded by colonel, afterwards brigadier general, Mercer. In no corps in our service was the substantial knowledge of the profession of arms more likely to be acquired.

Here young Washington learnt the rudiments of war. He fought with this gallant regiment at York Island, and on the retreat through New Jersey, sharing with distinguished applause in that disastrous period, its difficulties,

its dangers, and its glory. When afterwards the commander in chief struck at colonel Ralle, stationed with a body of Hessians in Trenton, captain Washington was attached to the van of one of the assailing columns, and in that daring and well executed enterprise, received a musket ball through his hand, bravely leading on his company against the arraying enemy.

The commander in chief having experienced the extreme difficulties to which he had been exposed during the preceding campaign, by his want of cavalry, was, shortly after this period, in consequence of his suggestions to congress, authorised to raise three regiments of light dragoons. To the command of one of these he appointed lieutenant colonel Baylor one of his aid-de-camps. To this regiment captain Washington was transferred with the rank of major, and returned to Virginia for the purpose of assisting in recruiting the regiment.

As soon as the corps was completed, Baylor joined the main army; his regiment was, in 1778, surprised by a detachment of the British, led by major general Gray, and suffered extremely. Washington fortunately escaped; and in the course of the succeeding year, or early in 1780, he was detached with the remains of Bland's, Baylor's, and Moylan's regiments of horse, to the army of major general Lincoln, in South Carolina, where he was constantly employed with the light troops, and experienced, with some flashes of fortune, two severe blows; first at Monk's Corner, where he commanded our horse, and last at Leneau's ferry, when he was second to lieutenant colo-

nel White, of Moylan's regiment. These repeated disasters so reduced our cavalry, that White and Washington retired from the field and repaired to the northern confines of North Carolina for the purpose of repairing their heavy losses. It was here that they applied to general Gates for the aid of his name and authority to expedite the restoration and equipment of their regiments, that they might be ready to take the field under his orders. This salutary and proper request was injudiciously disregarded; from which omission very injurious consequences seem to have resulted in the sequel.

After the defeat of general Gates on the sixteenth of the following August, it will be recollected that the American general retired to Hillsborough, from whence he returned to Salisbury.

Lieutenant colonel Washington, with his cavalry, now accompanied him, and formed a part of the light corps placed by Gates under the direction of brigadier Morgan. He resumed his accustomed active and vigorous service, and was highly useful in the execution of the trust confided to Morgan.

During this period he carried, by an extraordinary stratagem, the post at Rudgley's which drew from lord Cornwallis the following letter to lieutenant colonel Tarleton. "Rudgley will not be made a brigadier. He surrendered, without firing a shot, himself and one hundred and three rank and file, to the cavalry only. A deserter of Morgan's assures us that

the infantry never came within three miles of the house."

Greene now succeeded Gates, when brigadier Morgan, with the light corps, was detached to hang upon the enemy's left flank, and to threaten Ninety-Six.

The battle of the Cowpens ensued, in which Washington, at the head of our horse, acquired fresh laurels. He continued with the light corps, performing with courage and precision the duties assigned him until the junction of the two divisions of the American army at Guilford court-house. Soon after this event a more powerful body of horse and foot was selected by general Greene, and placed under colonel Williams, of which Washington and his cavalry were a constituent part.

In the eventful and trying retreat which ensued, lieutenant colonel Washington contributed his full share to the maintenance of the measures of Williams, which terminated so propitiously to our arms, and so honorably to the light troops and their commander. After our repassage of the Dan, Washington and his horse were again placed in the van, and with Howard and Lee, led by Williams, played that arduous game of marches, countermarches, and manœuvres, which greatly contributed to baffle the skilful display of talents and enterprise, exhibited by lord Cornwallis in his persevering attempt to force Greene, at the head of an inferior army, to battle, or to cut him off from his approaching reinforcements and approaching supplies.

Colonel Washington acted a very distinguished part in the battles of Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill and Eutaws; and throughout the arduous campaign of 1781; always at his post, decided, firm and brave, courting danger, and contemning difficulty. His eminent services were lost to the army from the battle Eutaws; where, to its great regret, he was made prisoner: nor did he afterwards take any part in the war, as from the period of his exchange nothing material occurred, the respective armies being confined to minor operations, produced by the prospect of peace. While a prisoner in Charleston, Washington became acquainted with Miss Elliot, a young lady, in whom concentrated the untitled attractions of respectable descent, opulence, polish and beauty. The gallant soldier soon became enamored with his amiable acquaintance, and afterwards married her.

This happened in the spring of 1782; and he established himself in South Carolina at Sandy Hill, the ancestral seat of his wife.

Washington seems to have devoted his subsequent years to domestic duties, rarely breaking in upon them by attention to public affairs; and then only as a member of the state legislature.

He possessed a stout frame, being six feet in height, broad, strong, and corpulent. His occupations and his amusements applied to the body, rather than to the mind; to the cultivation of which he did not bestow much time or application, nor was his education of the sort to excite such habits, being only calculated to

fit a man for the common business of life. In temper he was good humored, in disposition amiable, in heart upright, generous and friendly, in manners lively, innocent and agreeable.

His military exploits announce his grade and character in arms. Bold, collected and persevering, he preferred the heat of action to the collection and sifting of intelligence, to the calculations and combinations of means and measures, and was better fitted for the field of battle than for the drudgery of camp and the watchfulness of preparation. Kind to his soldiers, his system of discipline was rather lax, and sometimes subjected him to injurious consequences, when close to a sagacious and vigilant adversary.

Lieutenant colonel Washington was selected by his illustrious relation when he accepted the command of the army during the presidency of Mr. Adams as one of his staff, with the rank of brigadier general, a decided proof of the high value attached by the best judge in America to his military talents.

Leading a life of honor, of benevolence and hospitality, in the bosom of his family and friends, during which, until its last two years, he enjoyed high health, this gallant soldier died, after a tedious indisposition, leaving a widow, and a son and a daughter, the only issue of his marriage.

WAYNE, ANTHONY, a major general in the American army, occupies a conspicuous station among the heroes and patriots of the American revolution. He was born in the year 1745, in Chester county, in the state, then colony of

Pennsylvania. His father, who was a respectable farmer, was many years a representative for the county of Chester in the general assembly, before the revolution. His grandfather, who was distinguished for his attachment to the principles of liberty, bore a captain's commission under king William at the battle of the Boyne. Anthony Wayne succeeded his father as a representative for the county of Chester, in the year 1773; and from his first appearance in public life, distinguished himself as a firm and decided patriot. He opposed with much ability the unjust demands of the mother country, and in connexion with some gentlemen of distinguished talents, was of material service in preparing the way for the firm and decisive part which Pennsylvania took in the general contest.

In 1775 he was appointed to the command of a regiment, which his character enabled him to raise in a few weeks in his native county. In the same year he was detached under general Thompson into Canada. In the defeat which followed, in which general Thompson was made a prisoner, colonel Wayne, though wounded, displayed great gallantry and good conduct in collecting and bringing off, the scattered and broken bodies of troops.

In the campaign of 1776 he served under general Gates at Ticonderoga, and was highly esteemed by that officer for both his bravery and skill as an engineer. At the close of that campaign he was created a brigadier general.

At the battle of Brandywine he behaved with his usual bravery, and for a long time opposed the progress of the enemy at Chad's

Ford. In this action the inferiority of the Americans in numbers, discipline, and arms, gave them little chance of success; but the peculiar situation of the public mind was supposed to require a battle to be risked; the ground was bravely disputed, and the action was not considered as decisive. The spirits of the troops were preserved by a belief that the loss of the enemy had equalled their own.—As it was the intention of the American commander in chief to hazard another action on the first favorable opportunity that should offer, general Wayne was detached with his division, to harass the enemy by every means in his power. The British troops were encamped at Tryduffin, and general Wayne was stationed about three miles in the rear of their left wing, near the Paoli tavern, and from the precautions he had taken, he considered himself secure; but about eleven o'clock, on the night of the 17th September, major general Gray, having driven in his pickets, suddenly attacked him with fixed bayonets. Wayne, unable to withstand the superior number of his assailants, was obliged to retreat; but formed again at a small distance, having lost about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. As blame was attached, by some of the officers of the army, to general Wayne, for allowing himself to be surprised in this manner, he demanded a court martial, which, after examining the necessary evidence declared that he had done every thing to be expected from an active, brave, and vigilant officer; and acquitted him with honor.

Shortly after was fought the battle of Germantown, in which he greatly signalized himself by his spirited manner of leading his men into action.

In all councils of war, general Wayne was distinguished for supporting the most energetic and decisive measures. In the one previous to the battle of Monmouth, he and general Cadwalader were the only officers decidedly in favor of attacking the British army. The American officers are said to have been influenced by the opinions of the Europeans. The Baron de Steuben, and generals Lee and Du Portail, whose military skill was in high estimation, had warmly opposed an engagement, as too hazardous. But general Washington, whose opinion was in favor of an engagement, made such disposition as would be most likely to lead to it. In that action, so honorable to the American arms, general Wayne was conspicuous in the ardor of his attack. General Washington, in his letter to congress, observes, "Were I to conclude my account of this day's transactions without expressing my obligations to the officers of the army in general, I should do injustice to their merit, and violence to my own feelings. They seemed to vie with each other in manifesting their zeal and bravery.—The catalogue of those who distinguished themselves is too long to admit of particularizing individuals. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning brigadier general Wayne, whose good conduct and bravery, throughout the whole action deserves particular commendation."

In July 1799, the American commander in chief having conceived a design of attacking the strong post of Stony Point, committed the charge of this enterprise to general Wayne.—The garrison was composed of six hundred men, principally highlanders, commanded by lieutenant colonel Johnson. Stony Point is a considerable height, the base of which, on the one side, is washed by the Hudson river, and on the other is covered by a morass, over which there is but one crossing place. On the top of this hill was the fort; formidable batteries of heavy artillery were planted on it, in front of which, breast-works were advanced, and half way down, was a double row of abattis. The batteries commanded the beach and the crossing place of the morass. Several vessels of war were also in the river, whose guns commanded the foot of the hill. At noon, on the 15th of July, general Wayne marched from Sandy Beach and arrived at eight o'clock in the evening within a mile and a half of the fort, where he made the necessary disposition for the assault. After reconnoitering the situation of the enemy, at half past eleven he led his troops with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets, and without firing a single gun, completely carried the fort and made the garrison, amounting to five hundred and forty-three (the rest being killed) prisoners. In the attack, while at the head of Eebiger's regiment, general Wayne received a wound in the head with a musket-ball, which, in the heat of the conflict, supposing mortal, and anxious to expire in the lap of glory, he called to his aids to

carry him forward and let him die in the fort. The resistance on the part of the garrison was very spirited. Out of the forlorn hope of twenty men, commanded by lieutenant Gibbon, whose business it was to remove the abattis, seventeen were killed. For the brave, prudent and soldierlike conduct displayed in this achievement, the Congress presented to general Wayne a gold medal emblematic of the action.

In the campaign of 1781, in which lord Cornwallis, and a British army were obliged to surrender prisoners of war, he bore a conspicuous part. His presence of mind never failed him in the most critical situations. Of this he gave an eminent example on the James River. Having been deceived by some false information, into a belief that the British army had passed the river, leaving but the rear guard behind, he hastened to attack the latter before it should also have effected its passage; but on pushing through a morass and wood, instead of the rear guard, he found the whole British army drawn up close to him. His situation did not admit of a moment's deliberation. Conceiving the boldest to be the safest measure, he immediately led his small detachment, not exceeding eight hundred men, to the charge, and after a short, but very smart and close firing, in which he lost one hundred and eighteen of his men, he succeeded in bringing off the rest under cover of the wood. Lord Cornwallis, suspecting the attack to be a feint, in order to draw him into an ambuscade, would not permit his troops to pursue.

The enemy having made a considerable head in Georgia, Wayne was dispatched by general Washington to take the command of the forces in that state, and after some sanguinary engagements, succeeded in establishing security and order. For his services in that state the legislature presented him with a valuable farm.

On the peace, which followed shortly after, he retired to private life; but in 1789 we find him a member of the Pennsylvania convention, and one of those in favor of the present federal constitution of the United States.

In the year 1792 he was appointed to succeed general St. Clair, who had resigned the command of the army engaged against the Indians, on our western frontier. He had to oppose an enemy of unceasing activity, abounding in stratagems, and flushed with recent victory. His troops were composed of new levies, who with difficulty could be brought to submit to the strictness of discipline, necessary to be preserved in order to counteract the arts of their wily foe. The service was considered as extremely dangerous, and the recruiting proceeded very slowly. Two gallant armies had been cut to pieces by these savages, who had destroyed with fire and the tomahawk, the advanced settlements of the whites. On his appointment, it was supposed by many, that the military ardor, for which he had ever been eminently distinguished, would be very likely to lead him in action under unfavorable circumstances, when opposed by a foe, whose vigilance was unceasing, and whose rule it was, never to risk an action, without the greatest assurance of

success. But the appointment had been made by the man, who of all others was the best judge of the requisite qualities of a commander. General Wayne had been selected for this important situation by president Washington, who entertained a distinguished regard for him; and the result showed his opinion as accurate in this, as in all other instances of his glorious life. Wayne formed an encampment at Pittsburgh, and such exemplary discipline was introduced among the new troops, that on their advance into the Indian country, they appeared like veterans. He wished to come to a general engagement with the enemy, but aware of the serious consequences that would follow a defeat, the movements of the army were conducted with consummate prudence. Parties were constantly in advance, and as well to guard against a surprize, which had been fatal to the officers which preceded him, as to inure his troops to vigilance and toil, the station of every night was fortified. Provisions were difficult to procure, and a rapid advance into the enemy's country, must have been followed by as rapid a retreat. He, properly, conceived that the security of the country and the favorable termination of the war, depended more on maintaining the ground, in a slow advance, than by making a rapid incursion into their villages, which he might be obliged instantly to abandon. At this time, the Six Nations had shown a disposition to hostilities, which the care of the President was scarcely able to prevent.— And on the south, it was with difficulty that the government of Georgia restrained the tur-

bulence of its savage neighbors. In this situation, a retreat of the American troops, would probably have been attended with the most fatal consequences to the country.

The Indians had collected in great numbers, and it was necessary not only to rout them, but to occupy their country by a chain of posts, that should, for the future, check their predatory incursions. Pursuing this regular and systematic mode of advance, the autumn of 1793 found general Wayne with his army at a post in the wilderness, called Greenville, about six miles in advance of fort Jefferson, where he determined to encamp for the winter, in order to make the necessary arrangements for opening the campaign to effect early in the following spring. After fortifying his camp, he took possession of the ground on which the Americans had been defeated in 1791, which he fortified also, and called the work fort Recovery. This situation of the army, menacing the Indian villages, effectually prevented any attack on the white settlements. The impossibility of procuring the necessary supplies prevented the march of the troops till the summer. On the eighth of August the army arrived at the junction of the rivers An Glaize and Miami of the Lakes, where they erected works for the protection of the stores. About thirty miles from this place, the British had formed a post, in the vicinity of which the Indians had assembled their whole force. On the 15th the army again advanced down the Miami, and on the 18th arrived at the Rapids. On the following day they erected some works, for the

protection of the baggage. The situation of the enemy was reconnoitered, and they were found posted in a thick wood, in the rear of the British fort. On the twentieth the army advanced to the attack. The Miami covered the right flank, and on the left were the mounted volunteers, commanded by general Tedd. After marching about five miles, major Price, who led the advance, received so heavy a fire from the Indians, who were stationed behind trees, that he was compelled to fall back. The enemy had occupied a wood in front of the British fort, which, from the quantity of fallen timber, could not be entered by the horse. The legion was immediately ordered to advance with trailed arms, and rouse them from their covert; the cavalry under captain Campbell, were directed to pass between the Indians and the river, while the volunteers, led by general Scott, made a circuit to turn their flank. So rapid, however, was the charge of the legion, that before the rest of the army could get into action, the enemy were completely routed, and driven through the woods for more than two miles, and the troops halted within gun-shot of the British fort. All the Indians' houses and corn-fields were destroyed. In this decisive action, the whole loss of general Wayne's army, in killed and wounded, amounted only to one hundred and seven men. As hostilities continued on the part of the Indians, their whole country was laid waste, and forts established, which effectually prevented their return.

The success of this engagement destroyed the enemies' power; and in the following year general Wayne concluded a definitive treaty of peace with them.

A life of peril and glory was terminated in December, 1796. He had shielded his country from the murderous tomahawk of the savage. He had established her boundaries.—He had forced her enemies to sue for her protection. He beheld her triumphant, rich in arts, and potent in arms. What more could his patriotic spirit wish to see? He died in a hut at Presque Isle, aged about fifty one years, and was buried on the shore of Lake Erie.

A few years since his bones were taken up by his son, Isaac Wayne, Esq. and entombed in his native county; and by direction of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, an elegant monument of white marble, with suitable inscriptions thereon, has been erected to his memory.

WILLIAMS, OTHO HOLLAND, a brigadier general in the American army, was born in the county of Prince George, in Maryland, in the year 1748. He was bred up in the clerk's office of the county, a profession which presented better prospects to a young man, than any other office then procurable under the colonial government of Maryland. He was removed just before the war broke out, to the clerk's office in the county of Baltimore, of which he had the principal direction; and the business of which he conducted with exemplary propriety. Anxious to draw his sword in defence of his oppressed country, as soon as the last re-

sort became inevitable, Williams was appointed lieutenant in the company of riflemen raised in the county of Frederic, commanded by captain Price, and marched in 1775 to the American camp before Boston. In 1776 a rifle regiment was formed, of which Stephenson was appointed colonel, Rawlings lieutenant colonel, and Williams major.

Stephenson soon dying, the command of the regiment devolved upon Rawlings, who, with his regiment, formed part of the garrison of Fort Washington, in the state of New York, when assailed by sir William Howe, pushing Washington over the North river. In this attack, the rifle regiment opposed the Hessian column, and behaved to admiration, holding for a long time, victory in suspense, and severely crippling its adversary. The fort was nevertheless carried by capitulation, and its garrison became prisoners of war. After the surrender of Burgoyne's army, colonel Wilkinson,* adjutant general to general Gates, who was personally attached to major Williams, procured his exchange for major Achland, wounded in the first action between the northern armies, and left on the ground, with many others, to the mercy of the American general. While in captivity, Williams became entitled to the command of a regiment, and as soon as he was exchanged, he was placed at the head of the sixth Maryland. The Maryland and Delaware lines having been detached to South

* Now major general James Wilkinson, of the present army of the United States.

Carolina, soon after the reduction of Charleston, colonel Williams accompanied the Baron De Kalb, and after general Gates took command of the army, he was called to the important station of adjutant general to the same. He bore a distinguished part in the battle of the sixteenth of August, and shared with the general in the bitter adversity of that disastrous period.

When Greene took command of the southern army, colonel Williams was retained in the station he then occupied, which he held to the end of the war, enjoying the uninterrupted confidence of his commander, and the esteem of his fellow soldiers.

Throughout the important campaign which followed he acted a conspicuous part, and greatly contributed by the honorable and intelligent discharge of the duties of the station which he held, to the successful issue of Greene's operations. At the head of the light troops, during our difficult retreat, he was signally efficient, in holding the army safe until it effected its passage across the river Dan; and after Greene's return in North Carolina, when, to save that state, the American general was constrained to put to hazard his inferior force, he was no less useful in thwarting the various attempts of lord Cornwallis to strike his antagonist. He seconded his general in the fields of Guilford, of Hobrick, and of Eutaws, invariably exciting by his impressive example, officer and soldier to the animated display of skill and courage.

After the war he was appointed collector of the port of Baltimore. He died in July, 1794, of a pulmonary complaint.

Brigadier general Williams was about five feet ten inches high, erect and elegant in form, made for activity rather than strength. His countenance was expressive, and the faithful index of his warm and honest heart. Pleasing in his address, he never failed to render himself acceptable, in whatever circle he moved, notwithstanding a sternness of character, which was sometimes manifested with too much asperity. He was beneficent to his friends, but very cold to all whose correctness in moral principle became questionable in his mind. As a soldier, he may be called a rigid, not cruel disciplinarian; obeying with exactitude his superior, he exacted the like obedience from his inferior.

In the field of battle he was self-possessed, intelligent, and ardent; in camp circumspect, attentive and systematic; in counsel sincere, deep, and perspicacious. During the campaigns of general Greene, he was uniformly one of his few advisers, and held his unchanged confidence. Nor was he less esteemed by his brother officers, or less respected by his soldiery.

Previous to the disbandonment of the army, congress manifested their sense of Williams' merit and services, by promoting him to the rank of brigadier general.

WILLIS, THOMAS, was an officer in the militia of Pennsylvania, during the revolutionary war. He distinguished himself by ardor and intrepidity, on every occasion where his services were called for; and often where they were

voluntary, and called for only by a spirit of individual gallantry and zeal for the cause of his country. He had the honor of capturing, by a hazardous enterprize on the Delaware, the first British vessel that was condemned in New Jersey in our revolution. He was an active, useful and skilful officer. He was a plain unassuming man; but strength of intellect more than compensated the loss which he sustained in consequence of spending that period in the camp, which is usually devoted to the cultivation of the mind. His heart was too honest to suffer or to tolerate deceit, and his fair integrity, his probity, and his manly openness and sincerity of conduct, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

For some time previous to his dissolution he commanded the twenty-fifth regiment, Pennsylvania militia. He died in Philadelphia in January, 1806, in the fiftieth year of his age. He died as he had lived, an ardent and sincere friend to the principles of the revolution.

WOLCOTT, OLIVER, governor of Connecticut, was born about the year 1727. He was a member of the ever memorable congress, which agreed upon the declaration of independence in 1776, and he boldly advocated that measure.—He was chosen governor in 1796, but died December 1, 1797, aged seventy-one years. Incorruptible integrity and unshaken firmness were conspicuous traits in the character of governor Wolcott. He was the friend of virtue and religion.

WOOSTER, DAVID, major general in the revolutionary war, was born at Stratford in

1711, and was graduated at Yale college in 1738. At the commencement of the war with Great Britain, he was appointed to the chief command of the troops in the service of Connecticut, and made a brigadier general in the continental service ; but this commission he afterwards resigned. In 1776 he was appointed the first major general of the militia of his native state. While opposing a detachment of British troops, whose object was to destroy the public stores at Danbury, he was mortally wounded at Ridgfield, April 27, 1777, and died on the second of May. Though seventy years old general Wooster behaved with the vigor and spirit of youth. Congress resolved, that a monument should be erected to his memory, as an acknowledgment of his merit and services.

WYNKOOP, GERARDUS, was a native of Bucks county, in the state of Pennsylvania.— In the early periods of the memorable contest with Great Britain, he was zealously engaged in the toils of the tented field as a military officer, wherein he greatly distinguished himself in defence of American liberty. At subsequent periods of the war he was for several years, under the old constitution, speaker of the house of Assembly of Pennsylvania, then the sole legislative body in that state, which laborious, honorable and highly responsible office, he discharged to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, whose interests he pursued with the most conscientious fidelity, during nineteen years service as their representative in that body. He died in June 1812, aged nearly eighty years.

WYTHE, GEORGE, Chancellor of Virginia, and a distinguished friend of his country, was born in the county of Elizabeth city, in 1726. At school he learned only to read and write, and to apply the five first rules in arithmetic. Without the assistance of any instructor he acquired an accurate knowledge of the Greek, and he read the best authors in that as well as in the Latin language. He made himself also a profound lawyer, becoming perfectly versed in the civil and common law, and in the statutes of Great Britain and Virginia. He was also a skilful mathematician, and was well acquainted with moral and natural philosophy.

Having obtained a license to practice law, he took his station at the bar of the old general court with many other great men, whose merit has been the boast of Virginia. Among them he was conspicuous not for his eloquence or ingenuity in maintaining a bad cause, but for his sound sense and learning, and rigid attachment to justice. He never undertook the support of a cause, which he knew to be bad, or which did not appear to be just and honorable. He was even known, when he doubted the statement of his client, to insist upon his making an affidavit to its truth, and in every instance, where it was in his power, he examined the witnesses as to the facts intended to be proved before he brought the suit, or agreed to defend it.

When the time arrived, which Heaven had destined for the separation of the wide, confederated republic of America, from the dominion of Great Britain, Mr. Wythe was one of

the instruments in the hand of providence for accomplishing that great work. He took a decided part in the very first movements of opposition. Not content merely to fall in with the wishes of his fellow citizens, he assisted in persuading them not to submit to British tyranny. With a prophetic mind he looked forward to the event of an approaching war, and resolutely prepared to encounter all its evils rather than to resign his attachment to liberty. With his pupil and friend, Thomas Jefferson, he roused the people to resistance. As the controversy grew warm, his zeal became proportionally fervent. He joined a corps of volunteers, accustomed himself to military discipline, and was ready to march at the call of his country. But that country, to whose interests he was so sincerely attached, had other duties of more importance for him to perform. It was his destiny to obtain distinction as a statesman, legislator and judge, and not as a warrior. Before the war commenced, he was elected a member of the Virginia assembly.—After having been for some time speaker of the house of burgesses, he was sent by the members of that body as one of their delegates to the congress, which assembled May 18, 1775, and did not separate until it had declared the independence of America. In that most enlightened and patriotic assembly he possessed no small share of influence. He was one of those, who signed the memorable declaration, by which the heroic legislators of this country pledged “their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,” to maintain and defend

its violated rights. But the voice of his native state soon called him from the busy scenes, where his talents had been so nobly exerted. By a resolution of the general assembly of Virginia, dated November 5, 1776, Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Pendleton, George Wythe, George Mason, and Thomas Ludwell Lee were appointed a committee to revise the laws of the commonwealth. This was a work of very great labor difficulty. The committee of revisors did not disappoint the expectations of their country.— In the commencement of their labors they were deprived of the assistance, which might have been received from the abilities of Messrs. Mason and Lee, by the death of the one and the resignation of the other.— The remaining three prosecuted their task with indefatigable activity and zeal, and, June 18, 1779, made a report of one hundred and twenty-six bills, which they had prepared. This report showed an intimate knowledge of the great principles of legislation, and reflected the highest honor upon those who formed it.

After finishing the task of new modelling the laws, he was employed to carry them into effect, by being placed in the difficult office of judge of a court of equity. He was one of the three judges of the high court of chancery, and afterwards sole chancellor of Virginia, in which station he continued until the day of his death, during a period of more than twenty years.

He was a member of the Virginia convention, which in June 1788, considered the proposed constitution of the United States. He

was ever attached to the constitution, on account of the principles of freedom and justice, which it contained, and in every change of affairs he was steady in supporting the rights of man. His political opinions were always firmly republican. He presided twice successively in the college of electors in Virginia, and twice voted for a president, whose political opinions coincided with his own.

He died in June, 1806, in the eighty first year of his age. It was supposed that he was poisoned, but the person suspected was acquitted by a jury of his countrymen. By his last will he bequeathed his valuable library and philosophical apparatus to his friend, Mr. Jefferson, and distributed the remainder of his little property among the grand children of his sister, and the slaves, whom he had set free.

Chancellor Wythe possessed a soul replete with benevolence. He was of a social and affectionate disposition. His integrity was never even suspected. While he practised at the bar, when offers of an extraordinary but well merited compensation were made to him by clients, whose causes he had gained, he would say, that the laborer was indeed worthy of his hire, but the lawful fee was all he had a right to demand, and as to presents he did not want and would not accept them from any man. This grandeur of mind he uniformly preserved to the end of his life.

THE END.

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Washington, Geo.	379	Wythe, George,	421

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO SUBSCRIBED
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
JULY 4, 1776.

Samuel Adams,	Thomas Lynch, jun.
John Adams,	John Morton,
Josiah Bartlett,	Robert Morris,
Carter Braxton,	Arthur Middleton,
George Clymer,	Lewis Morris,
Samuel Chase,	Thomas Nelson, jun.
Abraham Clark,	William Paca,
Charles Carroll,	Robert Treat Paine,
William Ellery,	John Penn,
William Floyd,	Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,	Cæsar Rodney,
Elbridge Gerry,	George Ross,
Button Gwinnett,	George Read,
Stephen Hopkins,	Edward Rutledge,
Samuel Huntingdon,	Roger Sherman,
Francis Hopkinson,	Richard Stockton,
John Hart,	James Smith,
Benjamin Harrison,	Thomas Stone,
William Hooper,	George Taylor,
Joseph Hughes,	Mathew Thornton,
Thomas Heyward, jun.	William Whipple,
Lyman Hall,	John Witherspoon,
Thomas Jefferson,	William Williams,
Philip Livingston,	Oliver Wolcott,
Francis Lewis,	James Wilson,
Richard Henry Lee,	George Wythe,
Francis L. Lee,	George Walton.

John Hancock, *President.*

Charles Thompson, *Secretary.*







